TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

Pure Drugs, carefully selected and accurately dispensed, are a desirable combination. You can get both at the P. P. P. P.
C. E. JONES, Chemist,
36 Gov't St. Always Open.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895. No. 10

In a Friendly Way

Let us ask you to note carerully that lot of Ornaments, Fine Silver Buckles and other Jewelry that we are showing. The goods are exceedingly pretty—novel and stylish. See them, anyhow.

Challoner & Mitchell,
The Jewellers, 47 Government Street

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
....AT....
...THE... WESTSIDE
Beginning at 10 o'clock, Every Morning.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A. GREGG & SON
...TAILORS...
Large Stock,
Competent Workmen,
Right Prices,
High Class Work.....

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.
Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.
Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 24 STORE ST., TEL., NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .
Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE PROVINCE
PUBLISHING CO.,
Having taken over the business and plant of the Victoria Lithograph Co. (Mr. W. R. Creech still acting as foreman,) are now prepared to turn out all classes of Fine Colour and Commercial Work, such as Maps, Checks, Bonds, Debentures, Bill and Letter Heads, Coloured Labels, Show Cards, Etc. Before sending your orders to the East get estimates from
The Province Lithographing, Publishing and Printing Co.,
15 Broad Street, Victoria.

—Mr. Begg has met with a serious loss by the burning of the premises of Hunter, Rose & Co., the Toronto publishers, who have his "History of the Northwest in hand. The edition of the second volume, nearly ready to issue, was destroyed.

—The steamship Umatilla sails for San Francisco to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The passengers booked up to this afternoon were: R. F. Clifton, W. Oakley, Mrs. B. Robinson, Fred C Laird and Alex Dunsmuir

Use Gibbon's Tootache gum, sold druggists.

THE PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee Will Oppose Cleveland's Proposition.

He Objects to a British Company having a Station on the Hawaiian Islands.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Representative H. R. Hitt of Illinois, ex-chairman and at present the principal Republican member of the house committee on foreign affairs, said yesterday that while he agreed with President Cleveland that Hawaii should have the benefit of telegraphic communication with the outside world, he was strongly opposed to the suggestion in the president's message of Wednesday that a British company should be permitted to construct and operate a proposed cable line from Australia to British Columbia, touching at one of the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Hitt maintained that the United States should control any cable line from Hawaii, and pointed out that if a foreign company had such a concession this country would be placed at a great disadvantage in the event of war. If there had been cable communication with Hawaii since the change of government there Mr. Hitt maintained that much of the embarrassment of the past two years over Hawaiian affairs would have been obviated. While chairman of the foreign affairs committee in the fifty-first congress Mr. Hitt offered an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriations bill providing for a survey for a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, but it was defeated.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Free Institutions to be Conducted by Gen. Butler's Executors.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—N. S. Baldwin, agent for the estate of the late Gen. B. F. Butler, confirms the report that the estate will conduct a free sanitarium for consumptives at Fort Union, N. M. The estate has 820,000 acres of land known as the Mora grant around old Fort Union. Mr. Baldwin said: "Dr. W. D. Gentry, of this city, who conducts a sanitarium here, will have charge of the sanitarium at Fort Union. The estate will alter and repair all the buildings and tender them free for sanitarium purposes. Board will be charged but that is all. It is proposed to make this one of the biggest things of its kind in the country and it will be in readiness in a few months."

CHEST PROTECTORS
Just the thing for this weather.
An assortment of latest designs at moderate prices.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A good active boy to learn baking. Apply Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. j12-3t

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of B. C. meet on Monday, Jan. 14th, at 8 p.m. in Provincial Library. j12-1

LOST—A bunch of keys between Campbell's corner and James Bay bridge. Reward if returned to Mirror Saloon. j12-1

FOR SALE—5-roomed cottage and lot at Oak Bay; price reduced to $1100; payable $100 cash and balance to suit purchaser. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Three houses with corner lot fronting on Fernwood road; a bargain. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co. j12-1t

LOST—On Government street yesterday afternoon a small leather purse containing a $5 gold piece and some small change. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving the same at the Times office. j12-1t

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

TO THE ELECTORS:

Having been requested to become a candidate for School Trustee at the ensuing election I have consented to do so and hereby solicit the vote and interest of the electors.

As I have ample leisure to fulfill all the duties involved, I will, if elected, devote all necessary time to the promotion of efficient teaching and the well being of the pupils, as well as due regard to economy in the disbursement of the city's funds.

D. CARTMEL.

MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of Victoria:

At the urgent solicitation of influential ratepayers and friends, I have, after deliberate consideration, consented to be nominated for the office of Mayor, relying on their support and that of others who may have confidence in my ability to fill that office. As I am not a believer in miracles, I shall not promise what I might, could, would or should do, if elected. Suffice to say that any measure of improvement that would be of benefit to Victoria, especially railway connection (so hopefully pictured) will receive my fullest support, in common with the whole community.

I do not believe that an electorate that so recently returned four members to the present parliament can so suddenly have degenerated as to have become incapable of handling municipal affairs without recourse to commissioners, but would advocate a longer term of office for Councillors, that important works of improvement undertaken by any Board of Aldermen may not be disarranged whilst under construction by an incoming or new board.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the thousand and one essential improvements which might be undertaken. The funds at the disposal of the corporation must regulate such matters.

As candidates will be afforded the opportunity at the proper time and appointed place of publicly expressing their views, I shall reserve further remarks until that occasion, relying on the support of old friends and their influence in procuring that of new ones.

And have the honor to remain,
Obediently yours,
JNO. J. AUSTIN.
Victoria, B. C., 11th January, 1895.

IN FOG SINCE WEDNESDAY

The Steamship Miowera Has Been Off Cape Flattery For Three Days.

Findings of the Court in Ringarooma Disaster—Hawaiian Conspirators.

After being off Cape Flattery since Wednesday night enveloped in a dense fog, the steamship Miowera found her way up the straits to-day, and at 3.15 o'clock was fast at the outer wharf. The Miowera, Captain James Stott, left Sydney at 4.30 p.m. on December 18th, cleared the Heads at 5.30 p.m., arrived at Suava at 6.30 p.m. on the 24th of December, having experienced strong head winds, high head seas and wet weather on the passage. She left Suava again at 11 p.m. the same night, and reached Honolulu on the 2nd inst. at 7 a.m., meeting on that run a continuance of the strong head winds and seas, with wet weather. She left Honolulu at 4.30 p.m. on the same day, and carried south to southeast winds, with damp, misty and rainy weather and rough, confused sea up to Cape Flattery. She was off the Cape at 9 p.m. that day, but it was blowing a southeast gale and the weather was very thick.

At 3 p.m. on the 9th two wooden barks sighted, reaching to the southwest under low canvas. One was in ballast.

The following passengers arrived by the Miowera: Mr. and Mrs. Jewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Darby, Miss Thorpe, Miss Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Gomers and family, Messrs. W. H. Grove, of Victoria, W. Bell, H. H. Newman, A. Patterson, C. Hildebrandt, T. McEntee, J. Semley, A. Hart, J. Gavin, R. H. Dyas, G. Cohen.

The cargo is composed of about 2300 bales of wool, 300 cases of butter, 232 cases preserved meats, 20 cases treacle, 1583 ingots tin, 27 bales sheepskins, 3 bags fresh rabbits, 150 carcasses mutton, 74 cases fruit, 1 barrel molasses and 2 black swans.

Affairs in Honolulu were reported to be very quiet. On January 27 John E. Bush, E. C. Crick and Joseph Nawahi, awaiting trial at the February term of court for conspiracy, were taken to the Oahu prison on the reef and placed in solitary confinement. No bail will be allowed them.

It is said that fifteen British subjects residing at Honolulu petitioned to have the Hyacinth kept in port for the protection of the interests of themselves and their countrymen, but she was ordered away to the south nevertheless. She, among other things, carried some presents from the Queen to her subjects in the south.

An effort is to be made to check the opium traffic.

The court martial on the stranding of the Ringarooma sat at Sydney on the 6th of December and the following five days. The finding was that the charge of negligence against the prisoner, Captain Johnson, is proved, inasmuch as that the course to be steered after passing Dip Point was not stated by him in his order book; that he took no steps to check the course laid down by the navigating officer, and that he did not go on deck to satisfy himself as to the safety of the ship. That the charge against the prisoner, Lieut. Chetwynd, is proved, inasmuch that he laid down a course that led him to steer much nearer the land than was necessary, and also that he did not remain on deck while the ship was in proximity to land or exercise personal supervision over the navigation of the ship. That the charge of negligence against the prisoner, Lieut. Macdonald, is proved in so far as he failed to call the captain and inform him of the close proximity to land, although he considered it necessary for the safety of the ship to alter her course. The court having found that the charge of negligence against Captain Johnson proved, adjudges him to be severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in the future. That the court adjudges Lieutenant Chetwynd to be severely reprimanded and dismissed from Her Majesty's ship Ringarooma. That the court adjudges Lieutenant Macdonald to be severely reprimanded. That the court desires to express its appreciation of the energy and ability displayed by the captain, officers, and ship's company in extricating the ship from her dangerous position on Kolivia Reef.

The court was then adjourned.

AN ARMY OF TRAMPS.

Men Thrown Out of Employment in Florida—A Serious Matter.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 12.—An army of nearly one thousand tramps, about seven hundred of them in one compact body, is moving northwardly on Jacksonville from the orange growing section of South Florida. Most of them are white men thrown out of work by the frost, but the ranks have been added to by the tramps, until it is next to impossible to detect the worthy men from the others. This army is helping itself to the property of planters and farmers as it moves along, and its depredations are already a serious matter in the country districts. The local authorities are powerless in the hands of the mob. The army will probably reach this city on Sunday or Monday and the chief of police has notified the municipal judge of its approach and asked for an extra force.

A REFORM ADMINISTRATION

Committee of Five Appointed to Reorganize the Police Force of New York.

Mayor Strong's Administration to be Backed Up by the State Legislature.

New York, Jan. 12.—The members of the legislature committee of the city club met last night to consider reform measures. They remained in session four hours. A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five to consider legislation affecting the police department. The question of the proposed plan of the committee of seventy for reorganizing the minor criminal courts was referred to a committee of three.

State Senator Edmund O'Connor, president of the senate, called on Mayor Strong yesterday. While he was with the mayor Speaker Hamilton Fish of the assembly came in. Mr. Fish had never met Col. Strong before and the senator accordingly introduced the two distinguished Republicans to each other. When they were leaving Speaker Fish said of his visit: "I called to pay my respects to the mayor and to say to him that the legislature would uphold his administration. We did not discuss any particular bills. The power of removal bill will be sent to Mayor Strong as soon as it is prepared, and I have no doubt that if he approves it, it will be passed without delay."

John J Ryan, president of the board of police justices, with corporation Counsel Clark, had a long conference with the mayor yesterday. Corporation Counsel Clark said they discussed ordinances of the care of the streets. The mayor directed Justice Ryan to notify the justices to be stringent in punishing offenders.

GRAVE CHARGES.

Straw Men Said to have Been Placed On the Sound's Customs Pay Roll.

Tacoma, Jan. 11.—The grave charge of carrying straw men on the pay rolls of the Puget sound customs department has been made against Collector J. C. Saunders. It is understood that he denies the charge, and accordingly J. Tennant Steele, who had the handling of the men employed at the interstate fair, as far as the pay roll is concerned, was to-night asked for an explanation of the matter. The charge covers paying an inspector wages at the fair for work which, it is alleged, never was performed.

In substance, Mr. Webb not only confirms the charge, but adds to its gravity by declaring that men were placed on the pay rolls before they actually did any work, and were kept on the rolls from five days to a week before they even showed up at the fair.

"DON GIOVANNI."

The Famous Opera Enthusiastically Received by New Yorkers.

New York, Jan. 12.—Mozarts "Don Giovanni" was performed at the Metropolitan opera house last night before a large audience, which showed very plainly that it enjoyed the most famous of operas. The performance was one of the most satisfactory of the current season. The cast was the same as heretofore, and the various artists were in good form and were more at ease than they were on the first night of the week this season.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Storms All Over the Continent and in Great Britain.

London, Jan. 11.—The weather in England is intensely cold. There is skating in Regent's park. Rev. Thos. Podmore, vicar of Ashton Lee Willows, was found dead in the snow.

On the continent lakes and rivers are frozen, and many deaths are reported in consequence of the snow storms which seem to have prevailed in many parts.

A terrific snow storm has swept over Vienna, leaving the city almost isolated. Railroad and vehicle traffic is reduced to a minimum. Over 3,500 men are at work cleaning the streets. The supplies of vegetables, milk and meat have almost failed. There are seven feet of snow in the suburbs.

A snowstorm, accompanied by a heavy wind, destroyed four houses at Celenza, in the province of Reggia, Italy. Sixteen persons were buried in the ruins of the houses and eight of them were dead when extricated. Snow storms at Stress, on Lake Maggiore, Ravenna and elsewhere have caused great damage.

A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says the telegraph to France has not been working for nine days owing to gales and snow storms. The severity of the weather is unprecedented.

Edinburgh, Jan. 11.—The cold weather now prevailing in Scotland is the most severe experienced for many years. Loch Lomond is frozen over. Some of the snow drifts are twenty feet high.

We know a certain judge who took occasion recently to warn his people from coming into the court room drunk in these words: "I wish to put everybody on notice that if they come into this court room while I am sitting on this bench drunk they had better look out."—Hamilton (Ga.), Journal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

To the Editor: Mr. J. Keith Wilson has favored your readers with his "ideas" on this matter with a view to improving his standing with the voters. It would seem impossible for any intelligent person to read this without seeing through this juggle of sophistry.

He misquotes or misplaces his quotations from the report and from the copy of that report he leaves out a most important factor. The original report is not signed by Sir Joseph Trutch as one of the special committee; it is signed in his advisory capacity—"I concur." Joseph Trutch." The committee consisted of three, Mayor Teague, Ald. Harris and Engineer Wilmot. As stated in my letter of the 9th, the committee examined into the protests directly they were referred to them by the council, and after examining the facts of the case and finding their estimates in error they practically retracted that portion of their report that reads: "He estimates that the cost of every one of these designs would largely exceed $80,000, and that consequently neither of these designs fulfils the special requirements of the terms, in this respect, of the corporation," and "we therefore are of opinion that neither of the designs submitted are entitled to be awarded a prize." This they retracted by recommending the payment of the premiums. This recommendation was signed by the whole committee and fully concurred in by Sir Joseph Trutch, for he made the statement to me himself on the 24th September, adding that he thought this would put matters right. In the meantime Ald. Keith Wilson, as chairman of the finance committee, had appropriated this $500 to other purposes, and blocked the report in consequence. Now after keeping this report back since September he affects to regard it as something new, and by his sophistries completely travesties the case. He makes a show of publishing the facts and data; let him, if he is honest in his intentions, publish the suppressed report; then the ratepayers and voters can judge for themselves if justice has been done or deliberately withheld to serve his own crooked "ideas."

We know by past experience in the electric light business that Ald. Keith Wilson can and will suppress letters that it does not suit his purpose to produce.

His observations as to the foundations being between high and low water are too ridiculous to be noticed. The foundations are below the surface of the soil, and as firm bottom might be found a foot below the surface for one pier (there are only two piers) the other might come upon a fault and might be ten feet or more deep; therefore my estimate of $80,000 includes all work done to about one foot below the known surface of the ground. Beyond that is an unknown quantity, which would have to be paid for by the yard cubic in the usual way, the same way as all other work in this town is paid for in rock, measure and value upon a fixed price. I plainly state this in my report: "The depths of foundations, the name of the stone to be used, the treatment of the east side and of the abuttals are matters for future consideration; they would vary the outlay somewhat, which would be from $80,000 to $100,000." No contractor could give a price and sign a tender for work he could not estimate; and the question of stone, whether it should be sandstone from one quarry or another, granite or marble, and whether the east side should be plain or ornamental, be left to the decision of the council. The statement that my design "far exceeded the amount called for in the advertisement" is proved to be altogether incorrect.

The check estimates were made by the city engineer, a servant of the corporation and under the domination of Ald. Keith Wilson. He admits he knows nothing about the subsoil foundations, and therefore his estimates for bridges, banks, walls, or anything else, would be perfectly unreliable. At any rate he can show from the records of the office that contractors vary among themselves, in most competitions some 2 per cent. between the highest and the lowest, so the price of a thing is just what it can be done for, and my bridge can be built for $80,000.

There is just one other point. The committee, with all the various schemes before them, had to consider the probable first outlay, contingent costs, contingent complications, limit of the powers of the council of the day, and other side issues, and finally, all these points considered, they were "clearly of opinion that arch bridges alone fulfil the general requirements for a permanent roadway in this site, and of these Coony Fiddle ranks first in merit," etc. A plain bank of earth would have cost some $60,000. To this and retaining walls, formation of roadway and sidewalks, parapets, and $100,000 would hardly see it through. Then add the complications on Humboldt street and filling in and other work and costs that must be faced, and that at once, as an integral part of the embankment scheme, and $250,000 would not pay the bill, and, as I say in the report accompanying my design, the ratepayers would not sanction any such scheme. Therefore I advised a bridge as by far the cheapest and best permanent roadway across James Bay.

THOS. C. SORBY.

Victoria, Jan. 11.

MR. RITHET'S POSITION.

To the Editor:—Mr. R. P. Rithet, in reply to the secretary of Wednesday night's meeting, says:

"Being now committed to those principles, you will realize the difficulty there is in withdrawing from the position, but I would be inclined even now to do this if I were convinced that the public meeting and those who spoke and voted for the resolution voiced the views and opinions of the majority of the ratepayers of the city."

A larger audience has not been present at the city hall for many years. The meeting was a thoroughly representative one and the resolution to be presented to the city's representatives was passed without a dissenting voice. The resolution came up and was passed before the resolution of Mr. Alex. Wilson had been spoken of. No one who was present at that meeting will say that the resolution moved by Mr. Dwyer did not voice "the views and opinions of the majority of the ratepayers of the city." Had Mr. Rithet been present at that meeting the bill would go no further for we are sure no fair-minded man could persist in following a course so contrary to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Rithet also says: "As a ratepayer I feel at perfect liberty to use my vote for or against putting the provisions of the bill into operation should it become law," and the question naturally arises why did not Mr. Rithet "feel at perfect liberty" to attend Wednesday night's meeting to which all ratepayers were invited? He would not wait for an invitation to vote for or against putting the provisions of the bill into operation," so why should he consider an invitation necessary before he could attend a meeting to which all electors had been invited?

CITIZEN.

THE DAVIE BILL.

To the Editor:—Will you permit me to offer a few remarks on the now notorious municipal commissioners bill under consideration by the provincial parliament. The Colonist presumes to make fun of the meeting held Wednesday night at the call of the mayor, when public opinion against the measure was so unanimous and so emphatic that one speaker, who evidently mounted the platform to defend the bill, actually whilst standing there changed his mind and condemned the principle of the proposed act. The conduct of the Colonist reminds me of the boy in the churchyard who whistled to keep his courage up. The premier and his faithful supporter, the Colonist, have brought such a hornets' nest about their ears that they would be glad to make a masterly retreat if they knew how, but it takes more skill and courage to retire gracefully than it does to bluster.

The meeting was duly called by the head of the municipal body to discuss a matter of vital importance to municipalities. It was attended by a large and fairly representative class of ratepayers and citizens. If people were slow to push themselves forward in opposition to the proposed measure, it was mainly because they fondly hoped that some of its supporters would try to advance some argument in its favor first. Where were the promoters and supporters of this notorious measure? Why not at the meeting? Does Premier Davie consider it of more importance to sing "Sarah's Young Man" at a convivial gathering than to defend his own child at its trial by public opinion? Does he consider it of more importance to extend unusual courtesy to General Booth at a Salvation Army meeting than to extend common courtesy to the citizens in public meeting assembled?

I speak strongly, Mr. Editor, because I feel strongly on this matter. The supporters of this measure ought to be its defenders, and when they fail so to be we can only assume that they are either unable or ashamed to raise their voices in its defence.

One speaker at last night's meeting said he had not heard any of the previous speakers criticize the measure. He was too busy posing to criticize it himself. Why should it be necessary to criticize such a measure in this age of the world? That question was threshed out and we fondly hoped settled forever in the time of King John of infamous memory, and for Mr. Davie to attempt to deprive British subjects of representative rights, at this time is a piece of presumption that calls for vigorous denunciation instead of weak criticism.

The object of the measure is all wrong. When representative bodies are elected by the people they are entitled to exercise the functions of their office, so long as they do so in a legal and constitutional manner. When they overstep their rights, when they perform any illegal act, their constituents, and they alone, have a right to call them to account, and this they too must do in a legal and constitutional manner. The courts are open to them, and injunctions can be obtained to prevent illegal acts. There is a widespread difference, Mr. Editor, between an injunction to prevent an illegal act, and a wholesale confiscation of municipal rights, and he who cannot see night well blush to own his ignorance.

It would not be difficult to fill your columns with criticisms of the methods proposed to accomplish this unworthy object. But why criticize methods when the object of the bill is at variance with our constitutional rights? I hope the people will keep on denouncing this rascally attempt on their rights until the bill is either gracefully withdrawn or so amended that its own father would not recognize it. Yours, etc.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BEE LIFE.

A Singular Discovery at the Recent Exhibition Held at Vienna.

A discovery has been made and has been demonstrated at the bee exhibition held in connection with the Austrian Horticultural and Apicultural society in Vienna, which is the talk of the capital at the present moment, and the truth of which is vouched for by hundreds and thousands of visitors, besides being duly attested in writing by thirteen trustworthy and competent witnesses, including members of the aristocracy, scientists and physicians. And this discovery is of a nature to overthrow all the theories about political constitution of bees which play such a prominent part in political and scientific literature.

Heretofore it was looked upon as an established fact, which could not be called in question by the most skeptical, that each community of bees was distinguished by its ultramonarchical principles and its loyalty to one queen. The members of a hive would never hear of a pretender, still less of a duumvirate or triumvirate, and any attempt to bring about such a change in their political system would have produced a revolution. But the lawful queen herself would not allow things to go to any such extremes. The moment a rival presented herself she would, speaking figuratively attack her tooth and nail, and the duel would only end in the death of one or both.

"We have changed all that now," the Austrian bees seem to say to their human visitors. For Professor Gatter of Simmering has just exhibited a thriving hive the members of which are governed conjointly by two queens, and the bees apparently approve the innovation.

Nay, what is still more remarkable, the two monarchs get along most satisfactorily and without the slightest friction. Not only are there no signs of rivalry, jealousy or attempts at these feminine amenities which are the last resort of cultured females of the human race when compelled to endure each other's society, but the two queens are positively affectionate—so affectionate, indeed, that one might be tempted to suspect that one of the two was a king in disguise, if such a hypothesis were not rendered absolutely untenable by the strongly accentuated physiological characteristics of the queen bee.

One of the greatest authorities on apiculture, Dr. Dzierson, whose name is favorably known throughout the world in connection with several ingenious inventions for the comfort of the bee, sat for hours at a stretch observing the conduct of the two queens. They approached each other from time to time without the slightest antipathy, and on two or three occasions actually caressed each other most tenderly, and then separated quietly and peacefully, followed by their devoted suite. Professor Gatter has just received the first prize for his sensational exhibit, which is attracting crowds to the bee show, and the members of the apicultural and horticultural societies of Vienna are proud to think that no such extraordinary spectacle as this was ever witnessed or recorded in the history of bees. The document drawn up, signed, and duly attested will be preserved in one of the museums of Vienna, and copies of it will be sent to apicultural societies throughout the world.—Vienna correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

OIL OF LAVENDER.

One of the Industries of the County of Surrey, England.

The production of lavender for distillation is an important branch of the industry. In the county of Surrey, England, there are several large lavender distilleries. To these the growers carry their harvestings, to be subject to the necessary process. The oil is contained in glands situated chiefly in the calyx, corrolla and leaves, but also to a less extent on the branches and flower stalks. In the process of distillation, two hours are allowed for the first run. This run gives the clearest and best oil, and when of a very high quality it is almost colorless. For the second run four hours are allowed, the oil produced being of a pale amber tint and having a stronger, coarser odor than that which results from the first run.

When the highest quality of oil is desired, flowers only are used in the process. The quality of the oil secured depends also on the kind of season in which the flowers have been grown. Sunless summers result in a much reduced quantity and inferior quality. There are many acres of land throughout the kingdom producing at present only a scanty crop of grass, which might be used for the cultivation of the lavender plant. The demand for it is practically unlimited, and there is, therefore, little danger of it being produced in such quantities that the price would fall below a remunerative level.—Chambers' Journal.

Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

GROCERIES.

THE BEST

Mocha and Java Coffee received fresh, ground daily; from Stemler & Earle's Coffee Mills.

A full supply of Lipton's Teas always on hand.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 38 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.

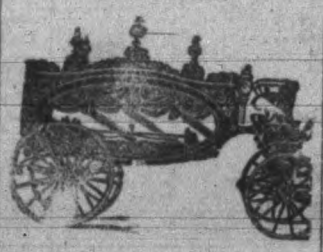
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

COAL. COAL.

Go to 28 Yates Street for Wellington Coal

Telephone No. 449.

G. GAWLEY.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge, Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 502. nov5-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgage Sale

On Friday, January 18th, 1895, at 2 p.m. Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain first mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Coldstream Hotel, Vernon, B. C., by Richard J. Davies, Esq., auctioneer, the following property, situate at Enderby, B. C., namely:

Lot 23 of the Townsite of Enderby, according to Plan 211, and forming part of Lot 150 of the Okanagan Division of Yale District, together with the messuage erected thereon and known as "Brewsters."

Terms one third cash down; balance in six and nine months.

For conditions of sale apply to the auctioneer or C. Dubois Mason, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C., solicitor for the vendor. jo-10t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1894. 17-1m

ESTATE OF M. B. LANG, DECEASED.

Sale by Tender

Sealed tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the whole of the stock-in-trade (consisting of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, and stock-in-trade of a General Merchant) belonging or appertaining to the business lately carried on by Margaret Boyce Lang, deceased, situate at Golden, B.C. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of February, 1895. Particulars and all other information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. FLUMERFELT,
Victoria, B.C.,
Administrator of the Estate of M. S. Lang, deceased. d28-1m

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894. d7-6w-d&w

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in the month of March next, for a transfer to William Oaw Burns of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1894.

ROBERT DUDGEON.

d18-1m.

DAIRYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Victoria, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

All interested in this important industry are requested to be present.

Special rates of passage are being arranged.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Leander Tepid Swimming Baths are now open again by F. J. Mesher. Donald F. McDonald has no connection with these baths whatever. Massage and Electric baths can be given as usual.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.
tf

PHIL R. SMITH,
Book Binder, Paper Ruler,
& Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

The Buyer

Who wants Choice Turkeys and Geese at the lowest price will come to THE EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE, No. 13 City Market.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Of the electors of South Ward will be held in the School House, corner Michigan and Catherine streets, on Monday evening, 14th instant, to discuss educational and municipal matters. Chair taken at 8 p.m. sharp.

North Ward Electors.

A meeting of the electors of the North Ward will be held in the City Hall on Saturday, 12th instant, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of reviewing the business done by the council in the past year. All candidates for the North Ward are requested to be present.

Jan11-2t W. J. DWYER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At the request of numerous citizens a Public Meeting will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Legislative Assembly are cordially invited to attend and address the meeting, on the Municipal Commissioners' Bill now before the House

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor

Don't Wait

till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

You may need it to-night

THE CABINET DIVIDED.

Shall or Shall Not the Irish Question Be Dealt With.

London, Jan. 11.—The rumored dissensions in the British cabinet attract at the greatest interest at yesterday's council, which met at noon. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and Right Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, are understood to have been of the opinion that the Irish must be satisfied at all costs during the coming session of parliament. With this view, it is added, Premier Rosebery, Home Secretary Asquith and other members of the cabinet do not agree. It is said that the misunderstanding as to the disposition of the surplus for 1895 is much more serious than was at first believed, the main point of issue being the claim raised by cabinet ministers and others that the surplus should be devoted to the use of the navy.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

News from All Parts of the World in Brief Paragraphs.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Buddy Woolen and George Mapp, two colored youths, were hanged to-day for the murder of Marion Ross, a saloon-keeper in Jan., 1891.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—The case of Morgan Field a train robber, was concluded in Judge Wilson's court to-day. The decision will be announced to-morrow morning.

Saville, Jan. 11.—While 75 men were at work here in the ice covered great South Bay digging oysters, the ice broke from the shore and drifted away with the men Many of them plunged in the water and swam ashore Others waited for boats to take them off Jacob Burr, one of the oystermen, was chilled when he struck the water and could not swim. He was saved by boats. The work of rescue was viewed by a large crowd, including the men's families.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Before Jake Shaefer left for Fort Wayne he remarked: "I see that there is a man in New York who wants to get up a match between myself and Fournil for $500 a side. This is ridicinous. It would cost me three hundred dollars to practice for three weeks in New York. If there is anyone willing to back Fournil for say $2500 a side, or even $2000, I'll play him any time he chooses. As to Ives and myself meeting again, that rests with Ives."

Red Hook, N. Y., Jan. 11.—E. Ebbs, the Japanese student who on Monday while in a delirium escaped from his room at St. Stephen's college at Annadale and disappeared, was found yesterday seated beside a haystack near Maddalin. He had suffered much from exposure. He had taken with him a razor with which to fight the Chinese. His idea was to walk to Japan and join the Mikado's army there. He now shows signs of returning reason

The New Year.

Finds Hood's Sarsaparilla leading everything in the way of medicines in three important particulars, namely: Hood's Sarsapparilla has

1. The largest sale in the world. It accomplishes
2. The greatest cures in the world. It has
3. The largest laboratory in the world.

What more can be said? Hood's Sarsaparilla has merit; is peculiar to itself, and, most of all, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. If you are sick, it is the medicine for you to take.

—Toilet sets, toilet sets, toilet sets. The best assortment in the city of these goods. Weiler Bros.

A MILLER'S STORY.

HE WAS GIVEN JUST ONE MONTH TO LIVE.

First Attacked With Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Then Stricken With Paralysis—Hope Abandoned and He Longed for Death to Release Him From Suffering—At Last He Found a Cure and Relates His Wonderful Recovery.

Sherbrooke Gazette.

The benefits arising from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are well known to the Gazette. It is a frequent occurrence that people come into the office and state that they have been retored to health by their use. It occasionally happens that extraordinary instances of their curative powers come to our notice, and one of these was related to us recently, so astonishing in its nature that we felt the closest investigation was required in order to thoroughly test the accuracy of the statements made to us. We devoted the necessary time for that purpose and can vouch for the reliability of the following facts, wonderfully passing belief as they may appear:

There are few men more widely known in this section than Mr. A. T. Hopkins, of Johnville, Que. Previous to his removal to Johnville, Mr. Hopkins resided at Windsor Mills and was for three years a member of the municipal council of that place. When a young man Mr. Hopkins was noted for his strength and his activity as a wrestler. His strength stands him in good stead, for he works hard at his business, carrying heavy sacks of flour in his mill for many hours during the day and frequently far into the night. Active as he is, and strong as he is, there was a time not long distant when he was as helpless as an infant and suffered intolerable agony. About three years ago, while residing at Windsor Mills, he was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. It grew worse and worse until, in spite of medical advice and prescriptions, after a year's illness, he had a stroke of paralysis. His right arm and leg became quite useless. Sores broke out on his legs. He suffered excruciating agony, and had rest neither day nor night. He sought the best medical advice that could be obtained, but no hopes were held out to him by the physicians. "He will certainly die within a month," one well known practitioner told his friends. "He will be a cripple for life," said two other doctors. It is no wonder that, he says, life became a burden to him, and he longed for death to relieve him from his sufferings. This was in August, 1892. About October of that year he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a forlorn hope determined to try them. He did so, and before long was able to take outdoor exercise. He persevered with the treatment, closely following the directions, and is to-day nearly as strong as when a young man, and is able to follow successfully and without difficulty the laborious calling by which he gets a living.

Such was the wonderful story told the Gazette by Mr. Hopkins, who attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to satisfy any person who may call on him as to their wonderful effects.

A depraved condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system is the secret of most ills that afflict mankind, and by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry of excesses, will find Pink Pills acertain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

NEW YORK NEWS.

An Extra Session of Congress Probable —Asphyxiation Accident.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: I have the highest authority for the statement that President Cleveland will call an extra session of congress immediately after the expiration of the present session, if this congress adjourns without enacting any legislation for the relief of the treasury. The president has authorized a member of the house committee on rules, and a prominent Democratic leader, to make this statement for him.

Two men and a boy were asphyxiated by gas in one of the rooms of a flat on Grand street this morning. The men slept on an improvized bed on the floor. A gas stove near the foot of this had been used to heat the room, and was found overturned and the gas pouring therefrom. It had evidently been kicked over by the boy or one of the men in his sleep. When discovered life was extinct in the men, while the boy barely breathed. He died shortly after.

Patrick O'Reilly, residing on Bleeker street, was found unconscious from escaping gas this morning. He had accidentally turned the burner on after putting out the light.

The ship James Nesmith, previously reported to have put into Bermuda, proceeds in about six days. The damage is not serious.

Mrs. Delia Hogan got on a trolley car of the Seventh avenue line in Brooklyn yesterday. Just as she entered the door and was looking for a seat she dropped as if shot. The twitching of her body and the distortion of her face led the passengers to suppose that she had a fit, but when she was removed to the Norwegian hospital the house surgeon declared that she was suffering from an electric shock. She will be able to leave the hospital in a day or two. It is thought there was a leak of electricity and that it reached her through a metal plate patching a hole in the floor of the car.

The board of health officials announced this morning that la grippe is raging rampant. Ten deaths have occurred to-day. The opinion prevails that the filthy condition of the streets and the bad weather is the cause of the epidemic.

At midnight on Saturday next the city press association, the local bureau of the Chicago organization, styling itself the Associated Press, will cease to exist. While the suspension has been anticipated for some time, the formal notice of its demise was only made to-day by Manager C. A. O'Rourke, who notified the newspaers in its service that at midnight on Saturday the concern would close its offices.

ANNEXATION OF SAMOA.

New Zealand's Proposition Endorsed by the Australian Colonies.

Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 11.—Premier R. J. Seddon spoke at length in Kokitita today concerning Samoa and New Zealand and the three interested powers. He said: "New Zealand's offer to administer Samoa is unanimously approved by all the Australian comonies. It was made in a friendly spirit, to the powers concerned, the United States, who were indifferent in the matter, being cognizant of it. The Germans have made no progress in the colonization of Samoa. Their interests are waning yearly and the Germans in Australia do not object to our proposal. The sight of the great European powers using warships to settle the trumpery disputes of the Samoan nation is a blot on civilization. All the fighting could be stopped by a few police." Premier Sedden complained of Lord Rosebery's attitude to New Zealand and his attacks on the press, which simply reported an official regular offer. "If we must be subject to ridicule," he continued, "with a view to conciliating Germany, it will not strengthen the bonds between the colonies and the mother country. New Zealand and the other colonies do not wish to interfere with imperial interests, but it is of great importance to the colonies that the Pacific islands be peopled with British colonists, and not made the dumping ground of European criminals as is New Caledonia."

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

Excitement in Stock Market Over Strike in Comstock Mine.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The stock market in this city is excited this morning owing to news being received that the ore body of the Comstock Virginia mine is much improved and that a new strike has been made in the 1200 foot level of the Ophir mine. The largest transactions in mining shares were made this morning on the market here that have been made for several months past, and prices all round were considerably firmer. The general feeling among the operators is that a revival of the Comstock is at hand.

A dispatch to the merchants' exchange from Elk, Mendocino county, says: "A large steamer towing another steamer passed Point Arena at ten o'clock this morning going south. The steamers Walla Walla, from Puget sound, and the Columbia, from Portland, are due to-day, and it is supposed that these are the vessels sighted.

Assistant Naval Constructor G. W. Street, the United States navy constructor in charge of the naval vessels under construction at the Union iron works in this city, died suddenly at four o'clock this morning from pleuro-pneumonia.

Two men entered the handsome residence of Julius L. Franklin, on California street, this morning at an early hour for the purpose of robbery. They were detected by F. G. Miller, the butler, who slept in a room in the basement. The burglars attacked Miller, who had tried to use a revolver, and beat him into insensibility. During the struggle Miller's revolver was discharged, alarming the household. The murderous burglars thereupon made their escape, taking with them $25 and a few pieces of jewelry.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

To Adjust the Nicaragua Trouble—Agricultural Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The morning session of the National Dairymen's Association at Willard's hotel to-day was devoted principally to addresses containing suggestions pertaining to work of organization. Congressman Hainer of Nebraska urged the dairymen to organize their interests in congress. He suggested the urging of the Grouthill bill which gives several states power to enact laws regarding oleomargarine and other food adulterations. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dabby also addressed the meeting. He said that the agricultural department considered the dairy interest as the foundation stone of agriculture and argued for diversity in farming products

In the senate the house bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the South Canadian river, was placed on the calendar. The Aldrich resolution as to stationing of one or more ships of the navy at Honolulu again went over. A resolution calling on the Nicaraguan government for proper adjustment and settlement of claims of the United States citizens against it, was presented and referred. The urgent deficiency bill was then taken up the pending question being on Hill's amendment giving United States courts jurisdiction of questions of constitutionality and validity of income tax and Hill addressed the senate.

Hill denied Pefer's assertion that he (Hill) and Quay intended to filibuster against the bill. He then proceeded to attack the income tax. He asserted that the income tax was excise tax and that by terms of the constitution an excise tax must be uniform. Continuing, he said, income tax and provision tariff law were unequal and unjust. He did not, he said, ask for the repeal of the income tax law as he recognized the impossibility of having it repealed. He would simply criticize the regulations for assessment and collection of the tax.

The Democratic congressional campaign committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the room of the house committee on labor. Sixteen members, including Senator Faulkner of Virginia, chairman, and Mr. Lawrence Gardner of Washington, secretary, were present. A statement submitted by Mr. Gardner, showed that all the expenses connected with the campaign last autumn had been settled and that a fair working balance remained in the treasury. It was decided that permanent headquarters be established at the Riggs house in this city. An advisory committee of five was ordered to be appointed and to consist of chairman, secretary and three other members, whose duty it shall be to communicate with members whose seats may be contested and with candidates who purpose contesting the seats of their victorious Republican opponents in the 54th congress. This is the first meeting held by the committee since the last election.

"Frost Bites"

Are ugly things; a nose or ear swollen to twice its usual size is no more beautiful than it is comfortable. After trying many cures we come back and award the palm to PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, "the old reliable," which affords relief quicker than anything we know of. Big Bottle, popular price, 25c.

"But what can you do, young man? Haven't you got some special talent or taste—some bent, as they say?"

Applicant (dubiously)—"No—no, not that I can think of—except that I'm a little bow-legged."—London Tid-Bits.

For the Good of the Family

DON'T FORGET

Blue Cross Tea

40c. 50c. 60c.

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. lead packages only.

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ENGLAND. } Wholesale Agents: { WILSON BROS.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is ten-fold more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

See that the goods you buy are stamped EVERY FIVE YARDS WITH PRIESTLEY'S TABS.

No others are of their manufacture.

Don't Go Around in the snow with a horse blanket or a sack tied around your feet. Get a pair of neat City gum boots. They are both warm and watertight and you look like prosperity for very little money.

The Ladies' Wants Are met with our stock of over-gaiters, gum boots and leggings, all warm and comfortable.

Boys' and Girls' Over-gaiters and gum boots at the best value. A few dollars invested in warm footwear will save $50 or more in doctor's fees.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live .....19c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed .....20c. per lb
Geese from.....$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks .....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from.....80c. to $1 per pair
Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

How Big is a Dollar? $

You'll never know till you bring some here and see how much they will buy you at our removal sale. It is better to sell the goods off at a very low price than to move them and pay cartage, handling, etc.

SUITS from - - - $5 00
OVERCOATS from - - 6 85
UNDERWEAR at Cost

Golden Rule Clothing Store,

W. J. JEFFREE. Cor. Yates and Douglas.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. 15-1m

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.

Court Vancouver No. 5935, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,

No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN

Society meets in their own Hall, Bischard street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 128

Coltart & Eteson
BROKERS
Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated.
72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Horse and express wagon. Address, stating price, J. Stewart, Box 379, Nanaimo. j10-4t

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

BOARD OR LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMED HOUSE for sale cheap for cash; must sell on account of poor health. Address E. M., 90 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C. jan11-6t

TO LET

DESIRABLE OFFICES ON GROUND floor of Temple Building with large fire proof vault, lavatory and all modern conveniences, will be available for rent from 1st of February. Apply to Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Limited. jan11-10t

TO LET—Two story brick house; 8 rooms; Cadboro Bay road; $18 per month. Nice cottage at Oak Bay; 5 rooms; reduced to $7 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET—A few blocks from postoffice on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Address P. O. box 505. dec13-tf

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS are called for the purchase of Mission Church, and full sized lot on Herald street. Tenders to be not later than the 18th instant. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address Rev. C. M. Tate, 82 Michigan street, city. jan 11-6t

AMUSEMENTS.

Victoria Poultry
AND
DOG SHOW.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January, 29, 30 and 31st.
For catalogue and entry forms address W. C. CHAMBERS, Sec., Victoria.
j3-0t-3tw

The Daily Times.

BEWARE OF KING STORK.

The frogs in the fable became dissatisfied with King Log, whom Jupiter had sent to rule over them on their requesting a king. He was too much of a log and disgusted them with his want of animation. So after jumping on his back and submitting him to various other indignities they sent a petition to Jupiter for a new king, whom they hoped to find possessed of a little more life. Jupiter, the fable relates, lost his temper with the fickle frogs and sent King Stork to govern them. The hapless batrachians soon realized that it was possible to have too much activity in a monarch, and after a number of them had been gobbled up by King Stork the survivors concluded that they had been foolish in asking for a change. If they had been acquainted with our modern forms of expression they might have been tempted to describe themselves as "suckers." It will be seen that the cities government bill admits of a partial application of Esop's moral. The citizens have not asked anybody to provide them with a new variety of civic government, but a gentleman who is pleased to look on himself as a sort of political Jupiter has taken it upon himself to fancy that if a change is not called for it ought to be, for reasons which chiefly concern his own personal and political interests. The parallel would have been closer if Jupiter had taken the initiative and said to the frogs: "Here, you fellows do not know what you want in the way of government, but I know you want a king, and King Stork is just the one to suit you." Only our Jupiter is anxious to supply not one but four King Storks, and, having regard to the character of the proposed appointing power, we have no doubt their capacity for gobbling would be such as to keep the citizens in a state of painful wonderment. No matter what amending and tinkering may be done, if the bill goes on the statute book it will be a standing menace to the citizens' rights. It will also be an insult to their intelligence, since it will imply that they may come to look upon themselves as incapable of managing their own civic affairs and appeal for aid to a government whose incompetency for its own work has been made but too manifest.

DON'T TELL THE PEOPLE.

The Times declines to take its instructions as to what it shall publish from Col. Prior, or any other person who wants to suppress facts as to which the public have a right to be informed. A report of what transpired at the city hall yesterday when the Aberdeen reception committee interviewed the mayor and council and applied for a grant of $600 to make good the deficit, is therefore published in this issue. Only the lateness of the hour at which the interview took place prevented its publication yesterday. The request of Col. Prior, M. P., that the people should be kept in the dark about the transaction, in order that the city should not be damaged abroad, was an extraordinary one. We do not believe in transacting public business in that manner, and were the council to become a party to the sort of dark lantern proceedings recommended by Col. Prior it would deserve the condemnation of every right thinking citizen. The excuse that "the city would be damaged" will deceive no person; the proposal to suppress the truth was born of another motive. The city cannot be "damaged" by admitting that there was a deficit, but it would certainly be most seriously compromised if the deficit were not made up. The shortage cannot be provided for by public contributions unless the truth is told, and the council dare not appropriate the citizens' money for the purpose unless it is prepared to justify the act. Without full information we can neither support nor oppose Col. Prior's request for $600. It is the "keep it quiet" feature of the transaction to which, for the present, we enter our emphatic protest.

EXPLANATION YET NEEDED.

Premier Davie yesterday delivered a fearful and wonderful harangue, which was supposed to have some connection with the loan bill now before the house. Unfortunately, the speech had been prepared for another occasion, and did not seem to fit in well with yesterday's subject. It covered a large variety of matters, including the government of Ontario and the borrowing habits of France and Russia, but it did not make clear the advisability of this province borrowing more than it actually needs. Only a few days ago Minister Turner earnestly endeavored to convey the impression that the provincial revenue would surely increase 50 to 75 per cent. in the near future. At the same time he promised that the government would vigorously economize in the matter of expenditure. If his prediction and his promise are well founded there ought to be a large surplus by the end of the next financial year, and therefore nothing need be borrowed for the years to follow. Where, then, is the necessity for a loan of $2,000,000, when one of a million and a quarter should amply cover all deficiency up to the end of 1896? If Premier Davie had applied himself to an explanation on this point he would have spoken something to the purpose. It is surely incumbent on some of the ministers yet to make plain whether Mr. Turner was indulging in a little gasconade, or whether the government is asking power to borrow three quarters of a million to be squandered merely as vast sums have been squandered in the past. The loan bill comes up again on Monday, and perhaps some more light will then be vouchsafed.

THE TRUSTEES.

There are at present four candidates in the field for school trustees—Messrs. Hayward, Saunders and Lovell, the retiring trustees, and Mr. D. Cartmel, a new candidate for the position. The duties of the trustees are only a little less important than those of aldermen, while the special interest entrusted to their care is not surpassed by any of those with which the city council has to deal. We would advise the electors not to confine their whole attention to the aldermanic contest. Improvement can be effected in the management of the schools, and especially in the administration of the large sums raised for their maintenance. Even if the old trustees are to be re-elected, it is well that they should be asked to give an account of their stewardship, and that they should hear the views of the electors on the questions with which they will have to deal. The episode of the South ward school in particular should not be forgotten. New blood may not be either required or desired, but the introduction of new blood, nevertheless, might not be a bad thing at the present time. It is seldom that such a degree of excellence is attained in school boards or city councils that an improvement cannot be made. At least, let the trustees come to the front and explain in public meeting what they have already done and what they purpose doing during their next term of office.

"AS THEY DESIRED."

Speaking editorially yesterday the Colonist said: "The citizens of Victoria are, we are sure, glad to learn that the difficulty with the post office officials has been settled in the way that the representatives of the city in the house of commons desired." It appears now that instead of admitting the just claim of the men to the whole five months' provisional allowance, amounting to $70, the government intends to allow only for four months, or for $40. That is to say, the men are still to be fined $10 for forcibly calling attention to the wrong done them in keeping back their wages. The Colonist says that is a settlement in the way in which Messrs. Earle and Prior desired, but we are quite certain that it is not the way desired by the citizens of Victoria, who expressed their opinion in unmistakable terms. If it is true, as the Colonist said, that the two members directed their herculean efforts towards securing for the men only four-fifths of the money due them, then the attempt to build up a boom on their success will fall exceedingly flat.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Premier Davie yesterday got rid of a speech that he has had stored away in his desk for several weeks. It will be remembered that he prepared an elaborate oratorical effort in defence of the estimates, but would not deliver it because all the opposition would not speak before him, being afraid that if he gave them a chance they would easily explode his far-fetched arguments. However, he made up his mind that all his hard work in preparing the speech should not be wasted, so yesterday he delivered it. What a sorry spectacle he made of himself only those present can realize. The loan bill, on which he was supposed to be speaking was left entirely unheeded, and he went into questions that should have been debated during consideration of the budget or not at all. He touched upon different questions respecting the election campaign, and launched off into matters with which the finances of the province have not the slightest connection. The opposition members could have called him to order, but seeing what rot he was talking, allowed him to continue. He started in by criticising the financial policy of the Mowat government in Ontario, and in fact he had more to say about Ontario than he did about British Columbia. Then he contended that because Russia, France and other foreign nations were borrowing money this province should do the same. He might have added that China and Japan were also negotiating loans, for it would be just as reasonable to compare war loans with provincial affairs as it is to drag in Russia's borrowing operations.

Mr. Kennedy's amendment to the school act provides that the annual statement of the board of school trustees may be included in the published statement of the corporation.

The bill to amend the bills of sales act, introduced by Hon. Mr. Davie, deals with the filing of affidavits and other documents in connection with bills of sale.

The $1,420,000 estimated by the finance minister as the amount of payments due on unsurveyed and surveyed crown lands throughout the province, is made up as follows: (a.) Instalments of purchase money due on surveyed lands recorded as pre-emptions prior and subsequent to confederation, $270,000; (b.) Instalments of purchase money due on unsurveyed lands (town, suburban and country lands) which were sold at various auction sales since the 30th of September, 1884, $150,000; (c.) Instalments of purchase money due on unsurveyed lands recorded as pre-emption claims during the past ten years, $1,000,000.

A return presented by Hon. Col. Baker yesterday shows that the Horsefly hydraulic mining company hold eleven claims, for which they pay an annual rental of $550, and upon which they must spend $5000 annually.

The Cariboo company hold six claims for which they pay $300 annually and upon which they must expend $5000 each year.

ONLY PARTLY REMITTED.

Post Office Clerks and Carriers Fined $10 For Demanding their Wages.

The friends and organ of the Dominion government in this city are trying to make the people believe that all the claims of the post office clerks have been conceded by the government. This is not so. At first the government decided to fine the men who demanded their wages $50 for so doing. Then Sir Hibbert Tupper came to Victoria and found out that this was not a Tory stronghold, as it used to be, and he recommended that something be done to counteract the feeling which "Sweater" Caron's action had aroused in this city. But the government were not going to admit that they were entirely in the wrong, and so they decided to remit $40 of the back allowance, leaving the fine at $10.

The citizens of Victoria at a public meeting decided that the postmen should not be fined, and the action of the government is being severely condemned today. Men working for the paltry wages paid by the Dominion government cannot even stand a fine of $10.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

To the Editor: Upon the report of the commission of labor inquiry rests the promised legislation in favor of labor. I would therefore ask you to publish the report in full, so that we, the workingmen of the province, can see for ourselves the reason assigned by the commission for their recommendations. Previous to the last election we were told by the leaders of the government and their henchmen that the recommendations of the commission would be carried out, if only they were returned to power again. With that end in view, in good faith the majority of the workingmen cast their votes for the government, and now trust to their honor to redeem their promises. With a full report of the finding of the commission in the possession of the workingmen they will be in a position to judge of the honesty and truthfulness of the party who support the present members in the Dominion house and to deal with them accordingly at the coming election.

WORKINGMAN.

Sporting News.

The junior and senior Wanderers had a practice game arranged for this afternoon.

The following team was selected to represent Victoria College in the game with the Y.M.C.A. team: Goal, Greenfield; backs, Goward and Erb; half backs, Green, Pemberton and McLeod; forwards, Wilson, Lawson, Higgins, Wilson and Lawson.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Citizens Choose Their Candidates for the Civic Elections.

Nanaimo, Jan. 12.—At the citizens' committee meeting last night it was announced that M. J. Young and J. E. Mercer had declined to stand for aldermen. After careful deliberation the citizens' ticket was decided upon as follows:

Mayor, A. Wilson; middle ward, E. Shakespeare, W. Woodman and R. Booth; south, J. H. Cockin, T. Wilkes and D. S. McDonald; north, A. E. Planta; T. Dobson and H. Rosewall.

A meeting of the supporters of Mayor Quennell was held last evening, but the full ticket was not decided upon.

There are three vacanies for school trustees and the following have been selected as candidates: Dr. McKechnie, Tully Boyce and W. McGregor.

Oscar Rohe, a miner, employed in the Esplanade shaft, met with a serious accident while mining a piece of coal. The injured man was conveyed to his home, and Dr. Drysdale on examining him found him to be suffering from a dislocated hip.

MINING AT ALBERNI.

Work Still Progressing on Several Placer Claims Despite the Snow.

There is now at China creek between three and four feet of snow. Work is still progressing on several placer claims. The Constance company are still ditching the slough. It is believed that they will be ready to start sluicing in a few days. R. Delcaux is sinking his shaft and using watertight boxes to enable him to pass the gravel with water in it. This shaft is now down 18 feet. He hopes to strike bed rock between 25 and 35 feet down, and from the prospect in the gravel above has good hope of striking paying dirt in the bottom. Gleason & Campbell are sinking a shaft to bed rock on their claim on Mineral creek. They have just got their winter's supply of grub in, and intend pushing the work ahead as fast as possible. The rock taken from the new lead near the head waters of Mineral creek, belonging to Simpson, Darr & Co., is reckoned to be some of the best looking quartz found in this locality. Great things are expected of the ledge. It is understood that more work is to be done on it shortly. China creek remains low, and though a very slight raise has been noticed from that which occurred lately, the creek is not expected to rise to any extent for six or eight weeks yet.

The road party under Mr. Bainbridge when last heard from expected to have the road in condition to sleigh on in about two weeks' time.—Nanaimo Free Press.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Prisoners Make Elections—The Fort Sheppard Railway Case.

Mr. Justice Drake this morning had a batch of five prisoners before him to elect as to what sort of trial they preferred. William Stitt was the first. He is charged with robbing William Milligan of $80, and elected for speedy trial. Mat Matson, charged with arson, when asked which he would choose, said: "I want a jury trial." John Martinson, charged with breaking into Pierre's shop and stealing therefrom, is evidently a novice in the business, and didn't know exactly what he could get but was in a hurry and wanted his trial at the full court. He was entered as having elected for a speedy trial. Louise Christopher, a smart, and good looking girl, who until her eccentric ways were suspected, was in the employ of Mr. A. H. Scaife, elected for speedy trial on the charge of stealing from her employer. Ah Youk also chose a speedy trial. Wednesday was set for the hearing in all cases except Matson's, and he will wait for the assizes.

On Monday the Divisional court will hear the appeal in Ward v. Clark & Heniger and Beaven v. Fell.

This morning Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice McCreight delivered judgment in the Larson v. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company appeal. The action was brought by the plaintiff, a contractor on the construction of the road, to enforce a mechanic's lien and at the trial before Judge Spinks at Nelson the plaintiff's claim was dismissed. From this judgment an appeal was taken and the argument here some time ago lasted upwards of ten days. By the judgment of to-day the appeal is dismissed, their lordships basing their decision on the ground that there can be no mechanic's lien on a railway which is under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Act, and as the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has been declared a railway for the general advantage of Canada, it is brought under the Dominion Railway Act. E. V. Bodwell and A. E. McPhillips for the appellant and Gordon Hunter for the respondents.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

USE
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT
for Man
and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Sprains,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

HE LIKED THE PROVINCE.

General Booth Thinks It Is a Good Field For Colonization.

Adjutant Walter Archibald, of the Salvation Army, is back in the city from his trip through the province with General Booth. He left the party at the mountains, where he took leave of his chief. He says the general is very much taken with the coast and that British Columbia will very likely get the benefit of the colonization scheme with its big fund. The general has practical ideas on the matter of colonization, and if it is taken up a party of two hundred wood choppers will first clear the land taken of all timber and make it ready for immediate work by the colonists who come to farm. More will be heard on the subject before long.

The adjutant gave out the following open letter in regard to the food and shelter depot this morning:

As already stated in the press, the Salvation Army has decided to open up a food and shelter depot in this city. This institution will afford ample facilities for successfully dealing with the poor and unfortunates out of employment, also providing a shelter for the homeless. Its operation will be on the same plan as laid down by General Booth in his Darkest England scheme, which is now working successfully in several of our Canadian cities. We are in urgent need of financial help to meet the opening and furnishing schemes. The labor is one of love and blessing. For us to open a shelter with a burden of debt would be very distastrous and a hindrance to those engaged in this special undertaking. To meet this need we are appealing to the generous citizens interested in this movement to rally to our help practically. Donations can be sent to Adjutant W. Archibald, 130 Douglas street, William Wilson, clothier, Government street, or at the Times office. Thanking you for your kind consideration and sympathy, I am yours sincerely

CHARLES ARCHIBALD.

The subscriptions so far have reached $300.

NANAIMO NEWS.

To Have a Tramway—Keene Draws a Large House.

Nanaimo, Jan. 11.—It appears that Nanaimo will yet be benefited by a tramway running through its principal streets and to and fro from Wellington. An eastern syndicate has succeeded in bonding the charter for some time held by several citizens. The syndicate will put up all the necessary capital for the scheme, but will require a guarantee from the city before the work of construction is commenced. The guarantee mentioned is five per cent. on $50,000 for a few years, the payment of the guarantee being subject to the operation of the road. It is very questionable whether the citizens will approve of this guarantee, but nothing further can be done until after the elections.

Wilson's committee rooms are located in the Johnston block. Dr. McKechnie has been asked to take the chair at the big meeting to be held on Monday night.

THAT CITY HALL MEETING.

To the Editor: Many people have expressed to me a desire that I should still make public the whole of the remarks I intended to utter at the city hall meeting on the subject under consideration.

What I did say in part I will here briefly summarize.

I expressed my disappointment that the subject matter of the bill had not been discussed more than the characters of the gentlemen framing and supporting the bill; that a meeting called by the mayor of the city had not been attended by the city M. P. P.'s, and that the supporters of the bill had not attempted to advance their reasons for supporting the measure; that consequently many of the audience had not voted on the previous resolution because they had heard only one side of the question. I then stated that in my humble opinion the aim of the bill was good but the principle was bad.

The aim—To take out of the hands of any body of men the management of public affairs if those affairs are not properly managed and to place them in the hands of others. Surely, sir, this is a right aim for any bill brought before any legislature, and quite within the province of any government to introduce upon sufficient grounds. But there must be reasonable proof that the management is bad before this change is made, and could you have more reasonable proof than that a very large proportion of the voters ask for another form of government?

The principle of the bill—This is where I join issue with the promoters, and it was here I was interrupted. I maintain that the principle of the bill should still have been government for the people by the people, even if the form or personnel of the management had to be changed. This principle cannot permeate a bill which limits or curtails the existing franchise. The voting powers on the change asked for, to contain this principle, should have been given to every person entitled to vote upon the usual municipal qualification. If the new management would only have the spending of money raised by special loan, then it would have been in order for those voting on only money by-laws to vote for their appointment, but when the money to be dealt with includes licenses, road and revenue taxes, those persons paying licenses, road and revenue taxes should say who should handle them. The principle involved in choosing the commissioners was not calculated to promote unanimity of opinion amongst the people to be governed. How could men opposed in politics conscientiously consent to the form of city government then in operation being changed to one which would place two or three men, nominated by the opposite party, in complete control of the city and its affairs? Would it not have been better that the office of commissioner should have been open to all who care to offer themselves as candidates, and that the provincial government of the day nominate two candidates, and that the people elect any two out of these to the office of commissioner and one for mayor?

But, sir, there was just one matter upon which I touched at that meeting, but which I did not get through with, and I would like to refer to it, with your permission, now. Is our city well managed? If not, why not? A large proportion of the people cry "No," the press—or part of it—say "Na." Why not? Because the present system is bad—not the aldermen, mind you—the system; the system which makes it possible for all the work of the past council to be to a large extent nullified before it has had time to be tested by the new council, many members of which are entirely new to the conduct of municipal affairs. The system by which you put upon nine men the conduct of such an amount of business that either takes them three parts of their time or must necessarily be neglected; the system that has been followed in the past of bringing into the city large areas of property that ought never to have been brought in, to which the city cannot give the attention and improvements they demand and still have money sufficient to improve and develop the central and business part of the city as it should be. How can $20,000 be made to keep two hundred miles of streets in proper repair, to say nothing of bridges? Much of this would be remedied if the same number of aldermen were elected every two years and nine councillors were elected each year and the mayor for one year, as at present. You would then have a partly continuous council, with a continuity of policy and of purpose. You would divide the labor among a larger number. Men who could not otherwise afford to give their time would seek election, and it would much lessen the bare possibility of corruption or boodling. Then, probably, you would do away with aldermanic salaries and save nearly $4000 a year for the fire department.

I am afraid, sir, I have trespassed greatly upon your good nature as well as upon your valuable space. I am willing to meet the person who so constantly interrupted me to discuss this or any other subject upon any platform he likes. HERBERT CUTHBERT.

January 9, 1895.

FAVORS MR. CHAPMAN.

To the Editor: I was glad to see your correspondent, "South Ward's," letter of the 7th inst., giving some information about Mr. Chapman, who is a candidate for alderman. He is evidently a thorough business man and calculated to do good service for the city.

A man who, like him, has made his money through his own energy and clear-headedness, can do good work as an alderman, especially as he has leisure to attend to the city's business.

Having large interests in Victoria, his aim and energies will doubtless be towards progress, and his business experience would be of great service to those who may be associated with him if he is elected as an alderman. The ratepayers of the South ward would do well by showing their appreciation of Mr. Chapman's services by giving him a big vote at the coming election.

CITIZEN.

IS HE A CITIZEN?

To the Editor: Can you inform me when Mr. R. P. Rithet ceased to be a citizen of Victoria? Does the fact of being an M.P.P. debar a man from being a citizen?

INQUIRER.

QUARRELLED ABOUT SUGAR.

Why Lord and Lady Orford Lived and Died Apart.

Lady Orford, who died in 1886, had spent the greater part of her life in Italy, and her receptions at Florence were a curious feature in that dolce far niente town for about thirty years. They commenced an hour after midnight and lasted until 4 or 5 a.m. The guests assembled in one very large room. At one end there was a table, with a plate or two of cut up chicken and others of sandwiches. The wine was of the country. Lady Orford smoked incessantly, and so did most of her guests. She was witty and learned and she could talk most European languages. More informal and less conventional parties I never knew.

Whilst both Lord and Lady Orford were exceedingly good company, they could not abide each other, and separted soon after their marriage. Both explained to me the reason. It was about a sugar basin. Shortly after their marriage, according to Lord Orford, her ladyship came down to breakfast without having washed her hands and took some lumps of sugar out of the bowl with her fingers, on which he requested her in future either to wash her hands or to use the sugar tongs. According to Lady Orford, his lordship protested against her taking so many lumps of sugar for her tea. As both are now dead, I am afraid that the exact merits and demerits of this matrimonial squabble will never be solved—in this world, at least.—London Truth.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Bibsan Frocks—This cake is awful nice, mamma. (Silence.) This cake is awful nice, mamma.

"Well, what of it?"

"Oh, nothing; only when the new minister says it you always ask him to have more."—Boston Courier.

MUNICIPAL.

List of Lands and Improvements within the Corporation of the City of Victoria to be sold for Taxes and Costs on the 14th day of January, 1895, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of the Victoria Real Estate Tax Sale By-law, 1894, unless in the meantime the arrears of Taxes and Costs due in respect of each lot in the schedule hereinunder written be paid.

Lot.	Block.	Section.		Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Amount of Costs.	Person Assessed.	Registered Owner on the 3rd day of November, 1894, as per Land Registery Office.
Part 87	26		Land and Improvements	$ 33 30	$ 7 81	Morris Moses	Morris Moses
Sub-d'n 1 of 121a	21		Land and Improvements	116 91	27 40	B. Powers	Carroll Estate
Sub-d'n 20 of 121a	24		Land and Improvements	44 64	19 48	M. Powers	Carroll Estate
Part 794	16		Land	14 91	3 49	Unknown	Unknown
E ½ 878	J		Land and Improvements	15 30	3 55	Lucie Tai-bault	Lucie Thiebault
997	17		Land	18 36	4 36	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1007	17		Land and Improvements	29 46	6 91	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1218	28		Land and Improvements	13 75	3 22	Estate of Jno. Smith	Estate of Jno. Smith
Sub-d'n 13 of 1257	T		Land and Improvements	57 89	13 59	James Gibson	Winnifred Gibson
5	15-16	Beckley Farm	Land	9 18	2 15	H. O. Morgan	Winslow D. Morgan
22	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Richard Rooi-son	Joseph Phœnix
28	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Joseph Grice	Joseph Phœnix
½ 15	58-59	Fernwood	Land	3 80	88	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
½ 16	58-59	Fernwood	Land	3 80	88	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
N pt 5	sub	urban 5 Acre lot III	Land and Improvements	27 53	6 45	Catherine Gant	Catherine Gant
9	E ½ sub	urban 5 Acre lot VI	Land	6 10	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
10	E ½ sub	urban 5 Acre lot VI	Land	6 10	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
10	subu	rban 5 Acre lot XIII	Land and Improvements	4 30	1 00	John Murray	John Murray
13	subu	rban 5 Acre lot XX	Land	13 76	3 22	D. McPhadden	Not registered
43	69-72	Spring Ridge	Land and Improvements	6 12	1 42	Clara Haggerty	Clara Ollena Haggerty
9	1	Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	4 53	3 40	W. H. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
10	1	Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	14 53	3 40	W. H. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
5	D	Work Estate	Land	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
3	D	Work Estate	Land and Improvements	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
9	34	Hillside Farm	Land	5 35	1 24	W. J. Cline	W. J. Cline
12	34	Hillside Farm	Land	5 35	1 24	A. B. McNeil	A. B. McNeil
			Totals	$491 03	$115 71		

Dated at City Hall, Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office, December 12th, 1894.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

SPECIAL PRICE LIST FOR JANUARY.

Canton Flannel, - - 14 yds for $1
Flannelette, - - 15 " $1
White Calico, - - 20 " $1
Unbleached Calico, - 20 " $1
Linen Glass Cloth, - 12 " $1
All Linen Crash Toweling 12 yds $1
Dress Lining, - - 3 yds for 25c
Grey Flannel, - - - 12 1-2c a yd
White Flannel, - - - 25c a yd
Scarlet Flannel, - - 25c a yd
Brown Holland, . . . 10c a yd
Art Muslin, . . . 8 1-2c a yd
Children's Heavy Wool Hose from 15c a pair.
Children's Undervests from 25c each
Women's Cashmere Hose, 25c a pair
Bed Comforters, . . 75c each
White Blankets, . . $2 a pair

CLEARING OUT WOMEN'S JERSEYS AT COST.

J. Horner & Co.

WANTED HELP! Men or Women in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $5.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank who is named. For particulars, write World Medical Co'y'g Co., London, Ont., Can.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination, by mail. 97 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Illustrated book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,
Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

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The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

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SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No 2 Pass. Daily
A.M. 12 00	Victoria	P.M. 3 00
11 55	Russell	3 04
11 48	Spritsail	3 11
11 45	Brett's Bluff	3 17
11 40	Parson's Bluff	3 22
11 35	Langford	3 27
11 30	Goldstream	3 32
11 23	Summit siding	3 40
11 20	Shawnigan Lake	3 45
10 57	Cobble Hill	4 08
10 52	McPherson's	4 13
10 42	Duncan's	4 23
10 34	Somenos	4 31
10 28	Westholme	4 37
10 23	Chemainus	4 42
10 13	Oyster Bay siding	4 52
10 07	Oyster Bay	4 58
9 55	Ladysmith	5 10
9 45	Wellington	A.M. 5 20

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

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PROTECTION IN CANADA.

The Evil Effects of the Fiscal System Pursued by the Government.

Review of the Conditions in the Paper Recently Read by Dr. Milne.

At last Monday evening's meeting of the Liberal Association the following paper was read by Dr. Milne:

I am asked to-night by your committee to speak on "The Evil Effects of Protection in Canada." We have had the principle of protection adopted in Canada for over fifteen years, so that Canadians have had an opportunity of testing its qualities and have had the experience at least of knowing that the promises made by those who advocated protection have not materialized. On the other hand it has proved to be a vicious system by which the few are enriched at the expense of the masses.

There are many aspects from which the evil effects of a high protective tariff can be shown, and to-night I propose to refer to some of them and show how it works injuriously to nearly all classes of the community.

As I have already said, we have had the principle of high protection—or, as it is termed, the "National Policy"—in vogue for over fifteen years, and we are now quite capable of seeing whether it has brought about the great prosperity and the advantages promised by its promoters from time to time during the period I have referred to.

While considering our own experience on the question it would be of interest for us to bring in evidence from without as to the disadvantages of high protection as against the principles of free trade as now advocated by the Liberals of Canada. While discussing this question it is well that we should show from the experience of other countries that the effects of high tariff have been to their disadvantage, and that the principle of free trade has conred to their success. I shall refer to this matter later on, and will first consider some of the evil effects of protection on our own country.

What is the history of protection in Canada? Let us see for a moment. In the year 1878 and some of the previous years a great depression existed, not only in Canada but over the whole world. On the continent the depression was felt keenly. The United States at that time more than any other felt the depression of trade. In order to be relieved from this condition the people of Canada were misled by promises made at that time that the national policy, so-called, would bring relief to the great depression then existing. Strange to say, while the Canadian people were moving in the direction of high tariff the people of the United States were suffering from dull times and were asking for unrestricted trade and a petition at that time was presented to the senate and the house of representatives desiring such a change in that country's policy. The condition of trade was very bad, in fact deplorable in the United States. The petition to the senate to which I have referred to stated that "pauperism and crime increase daily within our borders, skilled mechanics tramp the country over in vain search for the means of living, and instances are not lacking where some of our best artizans have been induced to leave our shores to accept the so-called pauper wages of other countries. A day's labor in England will purchase from 25 to 30 per cent. more than a day's labor in the United States.'

While this agitation was going on over the line we in Canada hear the cry of a protective tariff in order to bring about better times, while the depression arose merely from the effect of over-indulgence in good things and inflation of values which had existed for some years before. However, it presented an opportunity for the opposition at that time to suggest a remedy. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, who was then in power, believed that the raising of the tariff would not be in the true interest of the country, nor would it bring about the prosperity that the high tariff advocates promised it would do. In fact it is well known that previous to this period, 1878, the Conservative party, led by Sir John Macdonald, were in doubt themselves as to what course they should pursue as regards a policy in this particular. It is said also that the opposition were bound to oppose the policy of the government, no matter what should be the course adopted by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. It is currently reported that Sir Charles Tupper was chagrined and much disappointed that the Liberals, at that time in power, did not announce themselves for a protective tariff. The loss to Mr. Tupper and the country was a speech on free trade, which had been already prepared by that gentleman. We have further evidence of this on public record. In a speech delivered by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1876, when the Liberals raised the tariff from 15 per cent. to 17 1-2 per cent. he undertook to chastise Mr. Mackenzie for increasing the tariff by the following remarks taken from the parliamentary report:

"My hon. friends laughed a good deal at the expression 'incidental protection.' They say it is a contradiction in terms. It is not so. It will be admitted, I think, that the increase of tariff from 15 to 17 1-2 per cent. was a revenue increase imposed for the purpose of raising $3,000,000. It was a revenue tariff, but was it not incidental protection to our manufacturers to the extent of 2 1-2 per cent.? It raised a revenue of $3,000,000, and incidentally protected our manufacturers to that extent, and I would venture to say that if the government had come down with what was understood to be their policy—an increase of the tariff to 20 per cent.—it would have caused a substantial increase in the revenue, and been an additional protectional protection to our manufacturers to that extent. It is true you may go beyond the proper limit in taxation. You may tax so high as to diminish consumption, and thereby not effect the purpose you desire."

Again, the late Mr. White, who was minister of the interior under Sir John A. Macdonald, said: "A 15 per cent. tariff means more than a 15 per cent. protection to manufacturers. There is the cost of the transport of goods from the other side of the water, which on an average amounts to at least 5 per cent., so that there is now a protection equal to 20 per cent. That ought to be sufficient for any industry suited to the country, and, as to others, it would be unwise to attempt to sustain them by fiscal props."

You will readily see that at that time the Conservatives would concede and advocate that tariff for revenue only under Mr. Mackenzie was protection and should be sufficient to protect any of our native industries.

So much then for the position of the Conservatives just before the cry of the national policy was made an election cry by them before and during the election of 1878.

The effects of a high tariff have produced disaster to many industries in Canada and consequent injury to labor as well. High protection, while the demand was equal to the supply, was a grand thing for manufacturers and gave large profits. Take for example the cotton and sugar industries. The people were highly taxed while a few individuals were made rich. Others seeing that money was being made in these and similar protected industries, rushed in and a large amount of capital was invested or rather sunk. Mechanics were brought in from other countries, production was increased and then quickly followed a glutted market, lower prices, shorter hours and closed factories. One can only look back to the past few years of the history of Canada and will see the condition which I have just described, which has been going from bad to worse, beginning in the centres of trade and population and extending outward.

A high tariff on commodities has an injurious effect. It is true the prices of commodities will compare favorably with the past in some instances, and the protectionist will say that it is due to the tariff. Not so. The proper way is to make a comparison of prices with the free or lowest market in the world. Take for example sugar, it is lower now than it was in former years, but it is still higher compared with England or the United States. If it were not for protection in this country sugar would be much cheaper than it is to-day. The raw material is much cheaper than it was in former years. That is what cheapens this commodity. The sugar manufacturer takes advantage of the tariff and the combines keep up the price. We, as consumers of sugar, do not get the full benefit of the reduction of the raw material. It is computed that through the excess over foreign prices of sugar, besides what is exacted by our government, that the sum of two million dollars is paid by the people of Canada yearly to assist the refiners to carry on their business.

The same may be said of the cotton and other manufactories in this country. It leads to more than this. The desire to make greater profits was the formation of combines and disaster to small manufacturers. No less a personage than Sir John Macdonald expressed his fear of over-production and combines. In 1886 there was some revival of trade, and in a speech delivered by him at that time he said:

"There was only one thing to be dreaded in introducing that policy, namely, that it might lead to over-production and in consequence there would be great depression and insolvency. This was the case in regard to the cotton industry. The cotton manufacturers were so successful in their factories that in all parts of Canada the people rushed into the manufacture of cotton, the consequence being that more of the article was prodused than was consumed. A remedy for that has been found, however, in the building of the Canadian Pacific railway.

You can hardly realize how the C. P. R. was to affect the over-production, but those are his words. But he was astray. The remedy the manufacturers found was not in the C. P. R. but by combining to advance and limit production as well. We were called upon to pay higher prices for another evil brought about by combines, namely, to contribute to pay dividends on millions of capital needlessly expended in the various branches of manufacture that had been producers in excess of the demands of the country. It can be readily seen that the formation of the combines is the result of the high tariff, and that competition in this as well as in the other cases cannot be depended upon to keep down prices. It proved disastrous to some of the infant industries, because they were swallowed up by the combines. The general public had also to meet the demands of the combinations and had to pay the burden imposed upon them.

When the national policy was inaugurated the farmer was to be specially benefited. He was to receive a higher price for his produce, a home market was to be created, and even if he had to pay more for the necessaries of his calling, he would receive an advanced price for anything he might have to sell. What is the condition of the farmers throughout Canada to-day? The prices of produce are lower to-day than they have been for forty years. But the advocates of protection have changed their line of argument; they now say that the price of products depend on the English market, but at the time of the introduction of the national policy they promised increased prices for what the farmers had to sell. The farm property throughout the Dominion to-day has greatly reduced in value. This can readily be verified by taking a trip through any of our eastern provinces. The price of farm property is about one-half of what it was 15 or 20 years ago. The newer provinces of the Dominion are also feeling the effects of protection to a high degree. The following is a copy of resolutions sent from Moosomin, N. W. T., to the members of the house of commons representing that district. They appeared in the public press in March, 1893:

Whereas, agriculture is the leading industry in Canada on which three-fourths of her people depend and through which all true national prosperity must come; and

Whereas, the "protective tariff" cannot appreciably affect the value of farm products in Canada; and

Whereas, the present "protective tariff" of 35 per cent. increases the cost of imported manufactured goods to the farmer from 58 to 60 per cent. and has had the effect of causing the formation of trusts and combines with the result of extorting from the farmer a like high price for all protected home manufactures; and

Whereas, this has made farming unprofitable in Canada—has reduced the value of farm lands in Eastern Canada from 35 to 50 per cent., and has brought this greater Canada to a state of extreme depression; and

Whereas, because foreign governments may prevent their citizens by high tariffs from satisfying their wants from us; we must suffer the consequences with them if we cannot find an equally good market elsewhere. That is our advantage and we are not blind to the efforts of government in this direction; but it does not follow that our government should prevent us from supplying our wants from all foreign countries by imposing a like high tariff; and

Whereas, a tariff is considered on all hands a necessary evil until some better means of collecting a revenue is devised; therefore,

Be it resolved, that this meeting does humbly petition government to reduce the tariff to such an extent that it shall not exceed 12 1-2 per cent. on all farm products and all prime necessities for the household and the farm;

Be it further resolved, that we request the active support of the public press and public bodies interested in agriculture and the rapid settlement and development of this great country, knowing, as we well do, our weakness if unsupported; and that a copy of this petition be forwarded to the minister of inland revenue and a copy to our representative, W. W. McDonald, M. P., and a copy to the Hon. Senator Perley.

This is surely the strongest form of argument when we find the farmers sending such petitions to parliament. I find that the Farmers' Central Institute of Ontario passed recently similar resolutions.

Take for example the evil effects on the farmers in the way of agricultural implements in the province of Manitoba. The duty on these articles was 35 per cent. The year before last about three hundred thousand dollars was the value of agricultural implements imported, on which they paid a duty of $100,000 in round figures. You are told that the farmer pays no duty. It is true that only about one-third of the number of these class of implements is imported into Manitoba but the burden of the duty is not in any way taken off the other two-thirds. We are told that the same farmer who buys the imported article could get the same article for less price at home. Why then does he not buy them? Why does the farmer of Manitoba pay $185 for a binder or harvester if he can get the same kind of an article at home for $150? They do not import the American machinery for the sake of paying $35 more for it. No, it is because they consider it a better machine and suits their purpose better. Then as to the actual cost of these machines, those who buy a home made article are paying a relatively high price for the article. If the home made machine is only worth $150 as compared with the value of the American at $185, the purchaser of the homemade article is paying 35 per cent. more than he should pay, but instead of going into the Dominion treasury at Ottawa it goes into the pockets of the manufacturers of this class of implements.

Then by deduction we can at once assume that the farmers of Manitoba instead of paying $100,000 tax they are paying $300,000, of which only $100,000 goes into the public purse and $200,000 into the pockets of the manufacturers. We might extend this argument as far as the farmer is concerned to nearly every article he requires to purchase.

I have before me another petition sent into the Dominion house in the session of 1893 from the farmers of the Northwest territories and Manitoba. There were no less than 112 petitions, signed by 1712 bona fide farmers. The petition read as follows:—

"We, the undersigned farmers, members of Clover Bar (that is one of the associations as there are about 113 altogether) representing the Patrons of Industry of the province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, feeling that the duty now existing upon farm machinery and binding twine, coupled with the heavy freight rates we have to pay, bear so heavily upon us in our farming operations, that we cannot advise our friends to come to this country to become agriculturists under existing burdens, and we deem it unwise on the part of the government to pursue their proposed immigration policy unless these burdens are reduced."

I cannot add anything more to this subject, as this is evidence which is stronger than argument and can well apply to all the provinces of the Dominion.

The evil effects of the high tariff are noticeable for the development of our mines. First in the matter of machinery. We do not manufacture the class of machinery necessary for mining in Canada. It is true the Dominion government have been compelled in some instances to allow machinery to come in free, but this has been to a favored few and it is not generally carried out. In this province the development of our mines would be hastened if restrictions not only on machinery but the necessities of every day life were taken off or placed at a lower tariff rate. British Columbia has more in common with the people to the south in the matter of trade and commerce, and this applies forcibly when we consider the location of our mines in Kootenay and the richnes of our ores, but they are almost shut down at the present time. The only and nearest market is to the south, but the high tariff compels the owners for the present merely to hold on if they can until a reduced tariff on the natural products of our country is brought about. But the policy of the McKinleyites at Washington has been to keep up a barrier to prevent our ores going into the United States, while the Tories at Ottawa have made a solemn oath that they will keep up the tariff on a par with that of the United States.

The keeping up of even tariff on our minerals is much on a par with and would be as reasonable as keeping or raising of tariff on barley, which is 35 cents per bushel. The farmers in the eastern provinces at one time raised large crops of barley, and the American market was the nearest and best for that product. It suddenly dawned on the mind of McKinley that he would protect American farmers by raising the duty on barley from 15 cents to 35 cents per bushel coming from Canada. The results are known to most our people, the growing of barley had to be abandoned and the farmer had to follow the advice of the ministers at Ottawa, which they never fail to give when they find that one product after another fails in this way—go in for mixed farming. So it is the same in this province, and we had Minister Angers, when he found that matters here were dull and drooping and our mines were at a standstill, recommending mixed farming as the most likely thing to succeed.

British Columbia is rich in minerals, and our mineral laws are of the most liberal character for the development of the mines. Then what retards our progress? Nothing but the tariff. Our output for the last few years has been at a standstill, our only market being to the south. In the year 1892, in spite of the tariff, our output amounted to $4,855,757, of which $3,983,257 we sent to the United States. I believe if the tariff barrier was removed our output from the Kootenay and other mining districts would double in one year, and increase tenfold in ten years.

Protection has had its evil effects upon the population of Canada. It is estimated that one in every three males born in Canada goes to the United States. This should not be the case. In ten years 886,000 people came to Canada intending to settle, and we can only show that about 150,000 remained in this country. Add to this the number of our native born who have left us within ten years, and 1,250,000 souls has been lost to this country. Canada to-day has only 5,000,000 of a population while we have a territory capable of absorbing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of people. With such a condition of affairs the present party in power will tell us we are a prosperous people and that we are contented and happy. If such be the case, why is it that so many of our people become dissatisfied and leave the country? The loss to the Dominion is incalculable when the ablest of our native born as well as those who lived for a time in Canada become dissatisfied and emigrate to the neighboring states. The loss of such a large part of our population tends to reduce the value of our products, for is it not a fact that if the citizens and towns were to retain their population and become larger the prices of our products would be higher and provide a better local market? But the N. P. has created as I have shown you, an opposite state of things. Take for example the census of the county of Peel, Ontario. During the ten years from 1881 to 1891 in this average county a loss occurred to the number of 1200 in this period. This is alarming in such a small comunity.

Protection has an evil effect upon labor. It is admitted that those who directly apply their labor to nature, or in a general sense agriculture, are the most important and govern to a great degree the labor market. The rise of wages in this branch will soon affect wages in other lines of trade. But as I have stated protection has not raised the price of agricultural products in Canada. Quite the opposite; prices have not been so low for forty years as they are at the present time, hence the laborer has had to suffer accordingly.

When the N. P. was inaugurated the promise was made to farmers of Canada that higher prices would be obtained, but not so. Only about one-twentieth of our population is employed in protected industries. So if these were benefited which we do not admit, the other nineteen-twentieths of the labor class have to pay for the protection of a few manufacturers. What is the history of protection in the United States? The fact is that manufacturers pay their employees as little as they can and make no scruple of importing foreign labor. We have examples of that in this city. Not content with a high tariff as protection, they do not employ white or skilled labor but import Chinese in order to make still larger profits and reduce ordinary rates of wages. In the highly protected eastern states official reports cannotcmfwcm ern States official reports state that the operatives cannot get a living without the assistance of wife and children. The wages have been to a degree on a downward tendency while the tariff has gone in the upward course. Therefore, instead of protection bringing about higher wages it has had the opposite effect.

The high tariff has, as I have already stated, affected the labor market in Canada, in the eastern provinces especially. It has produced disaster to the smaller industries, consequently injuring labor. High protection while the demand was equal to the supply gave the manufacturer a good thing, but the supply of labor was increased also for a time, and when the evil results of over production were felt the laboring classes were subjected to shorter hours, reduced wages and ultimately closed factories and general distress.

Another evil effect of protection upon our government is extravagance in the expenditure of public money. This is due to excessive taxation, and I claim that the present high tariff is excessive taxation. We pay by a protective tariff an unnecessary amount, not only for carrying on the affairs or needs of the country, but by paying over to a protected class, who in return sustain the government by election funds to keep them in power.

When Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was in power the Tories said that he in his expenditure of public money was extravagant, and made promises that if they were placed in power the public expenditure would be reduced. The expenditure under Mr. Mackenzie in the last year of his administration was $23,500,000, only an increase of $200,000 in the four years in which his government was in power. The expenditures have in later years been:

1883	$29,000,000
1884	31,100,000
1885	35,000,000
1886	38,100,000
1894 (estimated)	40,000,000

You readily see that instead of a retrenchment, as promised by the Conservatives, the public expenditure has been on the increase, nearly double that of the Mackenzie government in sixteen years. We do not condemn expenditure even at a moderate increase, but developments show that a large amount of money has been spent unwisely. Take for example the expenditure of the department of Indian affairs. Under Mr. Mackenzie's rule in 1878 it was $421,000. In 1894 it was $1,250,000, notwithstanding the fact that the number of Indians is decreasing year by year. The amount spent for immigration in 1878 was $180,000; in 1885 it was $508,000. Owing to the opposition brought against the granting of money for such a purpose this grant has been done away with. Take another that of the civil service. Under Mr. Mackenzie in 1878 it was $823,000; in 1894, $1,250,000. Thus it is seen that the present party, instead of keeping the expenditure within reasonable limits has been increasing it by leaps and bounds, notwithstanding the fact that our population has not increased to any great degree.

There is another evil which is worse than excessive expenditure, and that protection has had much to do with, namely corruption. The squandering of public funds by the government has on inquiry disclosed some of the worst forms of corruption in the letting of contracts in our public works department. The results of these investigations have been to disclose that not only members of parliament, but of the cabinet, have been found guilty of the worst forms of corruption. We often refer to public corruption on the American side, but they manage to bring upon the culprit some form of punishment, but that cannot be said of our government. We had two culprits convicted of obtaining money from the public treasury and placed in prison, but by the government and their friends' influence they were released from jail, as they considered it was not conducive to their health to be imprisoned.

When Mr. Edgar, a member of the Dominion house, brought charges against Sir Adolphe Caron that he had taken money from railways and recouped them by subsidies the government refused to grant an inquiry into the charge. What was Sir Adolphe's reply to the Liberals in the house on that occasion? That he was not ashamed of his conduct in this matter, and boldly stated that he would do the same again when opportunity afforded. This is how Sir Adolphe Caron, treasurer of the election fund, answered the Liberal party when they sought to inquire into how he protected railways and how these corporations supplied the funds to carry on the elections.

The evil effects of protection have caused discontent to prevail, and when grievances and oppression exist disloyalty is sure to follow. One reading the press of the Dominion cannot but conclude that discontent exists in many quarters and that the annexation feeling prevails where the burden of the tariff is most felt. The Toronto Globe, an enterprising journal, sent out recently two representatives, one a Liberal and the other a Conservative, to report on the condition of the minds of the people throughout the country on the tariff, and they both came to the same conclusion, that the discontent and feeling for annexation was due largely to the high protection tariff. They believed that if better trade relations on the basis of freer trade were adopted this feeling of unrest and disloyalty, if it may so be called, would disappear. Mr. Cockin, the Conservative representative of the Globe, says in one of his letters:

"These men say: 'We prefer to live under the old flag, but if we cannot get free trade without annexation, well, we shall have to accept annexation.' There are many such in Bruce and other counties, but no reasonable man will call them annexationists. They are simply men who are dissatisfied, or, if you will, men disheartened to such an extent by the present policy of the government that they are ready to sacrifice their patriotism to the nearer claims of the hearth and the home. We city men may sneer at such a lack of the higher patriotism, but we may well reserve our sneers until we have been similarly tried."

The men of Bruce county are a representative class, and no doubt the same feeling exists in the more eastern provinces. Therefore the burdens of a protective tariff can be said to breed disloyalty, notwithstanding the anomaly when the Conservatives raise the cry at

every election that the Union Jack is in danger.

Another evil effect of protection is to be seen when an administration is elected and kept in power by a protected class. It becomes bound in a sense to them, and must do their bidding to a large extent. They cannot retrace their steps; they must maintain the principle of protection, for if they begin to retrace their steps they soon must fall. The effect of this has been demonstrated recently in the United States as well as in Canada. The tendency of late years in both countries has been to increase the tariff. Look at the condition of affairs a few years back before McKinleyism was adopted. The same with our government. When the National Policy was inaugurated it was not the same tariff we have to-day. An increase has been made from time to time, as was demanded by the protectionists. While this influence has been the means of increasing the tariff, it is quite evident that any modification of the principle will place the government in jeopardy. Last session, at the demand of a large class in this country, a reduction of the tariff was attempted by the government, but that attempt proved an utter failure. Why? On account of pressure brought to bear from without by the protectionists. It was indeed humiliating for the Dominion government last session, after bringing down the proposed changes in the tariff, to retract the most of it by stating that it was merely a "clerical error." But the same condition of affairs occurred in the United States. The protected class—or privileged class—have obtained a strong foothold by a high protective tariff. The results were seen in the recent elections, as well as the attempt made by the senate to reform the tariff. Even although the Democrats were in power in the senate the far-reaching effects of protection was felt; so much so that a bill for the reform of the tariff could be carried through only in a modified form. The fact is plain that instead of satisfying the protected class they have become more gluttonous and are not even satisfied with a McKinley tariff.

In the beginning of my address I stated that we would briefly refer to the effects of protection and its results in other countries. I have referred to the effects of such a policy in Canada, and the conclusions may apply to the United States, only not to the same degree, owing to its numerous states and larger population. We have another example of a country which was a protected country until it adopted a free trade principle, namely, Great Britain. Look at the condition of affairs existing previous to 1846, before the repeal of the Corn laws, and the great financial reforms brought about by Sir Robert Peel. At that time nearly every article was taxed to its utmost. At that time about twelve hundred import duties were imposed, nearly all of which have been repealed. Nearly all the revenue now is obtained from six articles—spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, tea and coffee. The results of the repeal of protection in Great Britain were marvellous; foreign products were cheapened, the condition of the inhabitants was greatly improved and the advance in trade was astonishing. We are told that free trade impoverishes a nation. Has that been the case in the history of Great Britain? No; facts and figures bear out a different condition of affairs.

The Liberal party of Canada have free trade as their ideal, but at present it would be impossible to adopt it. The need of revenue for a time is a barrier to the adoption of free trade, but the policy of reducing the tariff to the necessities of revenue is one we can adopt, and with great advantage to the people of the Dominion from one end to the other. This has always been the policy of the Liberals. You will read in the Tory press that the Liberals have no policy and that at one time they advocated one principle, and as time goes on, followed by others. We can plainly show that our principles have been the same, and that although time has changed many of the relations of provinces, the principles of the Liberal party remain much the same.

The Tory party in Canada have from time to time assumed various names. Some of you who have come from the eastern provinces will remember that they sought names for their party to suit the times or make their party more attractive. The "Coalition Party" was the name assumed in the early sixties, then followed by the "Party of Union and Progress;" then came the "No party cry." They were insulted if you called them Tories. Then afterwards the "Patent Combination Party," followed by the "National Policy Party," and as the Liberal principles grew stronger the name Liberal-Conservative would sound well and might attract some weak-kneed Liberals into their fold. They, in order to detract from the Liberals, adopt this form of argument and accuse the Liberals of being "commercial unionists," annexationists," etc. You heard this from the public platform recently. The Liberal party never adopted commercial union, nor did they advocate such a policy. It is true some people in the Dominion of Canada did advocate this principle, but they were not Liberals. The same may be said of annexation. If we count those who in our acquaintance advocate annexation, nine out of every ten will be found to have been at one time followers of the Conservative party. These proposals for commercial union and annexation have been thrown out from time to time as a decoy duck to the Liberal party, but they have never been taken up or adopted by them, because these principle are unsound and not in harmony with the views held by the Liberals of Canada. We have stuck well to our names—Liberals and Reformers. In the question of trade and traffic, I maintain the principles we advocate to-day are the same as advocated by our leaders in times past, Sir C. H. Tupper to the the contray notwithstanding. The Liberal party in convention at Ottawa, laid down their policy clearly and plainly, and if our opponents were fair they would argue from this basis. Furthermore, these principles are in harmony with the principles advocated by the Hon. Mr. Blake as well as by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie during their term of office, as well as the period in which they were out of office. The Liberal party, through our leaders, have advocated the same principles as they advocate to-day, and we can produce incontrovertable evidence to that effect.

The views of the Hon. Mr. Laurier on the tariff are quite plain, although the Tories sneer at the ideal of free trade. He, as a loyal subject of the crown, prefers to look to England as his ideal of a trade policy, rather than go to Washington as the Conservatives in Canada are doing. These are the words of our leader at the Ottawa convention: "I submit to you that the ideal fiscal system is the British system of free trade. Sir, my loyalty, as I stated, does not ooze from the pores of my body, but I want to go for an example to the Mother Country, and not to the United States, much as I respect and love the people on the other side of the line. I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they have in England, but I am sorry to say that the circumstances of the country cannot admit, at present, of this policy in its entirety. But I propose to you that from this day henceforward, it should be the goal to which we aspire. I propose to you that from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it; that is to say, that though it should be your misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue by customs duties, these duties should be levied only so far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government. I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pockets of the people, except every cent goes into the treasury of the people and not into the pockets of anybody else. I submit to you that no duty should be levied for protection's sake, but levied altogether and only for the purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. I submit to you that every cent that is levied should be levied first and foremost upon the luxuries of the people. I submit to you, therefore, that the system of protection which is maintained by the government, that is to say of levying tribute upon the people not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification. Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection, our ideal is free trade. Their immediate object is protection; ours a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage the battle from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desist until we have achieved victory, until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years."

The question of freedom of trade as advocated by Liberals as against restriction of trade, as advocated by Conservatives, will be the question fought at the next general election. It is well that we should on every occasion advocate the principle of freedom of trade. There is nothing else which will restore confidence and contentment to our people. We point with pride to the names of noble leaders of the Liberal party who have gone before, and whose names are high in the honor roll of this country. Such as Papineau, who brought about and gave to us the Constitution we now enjoy; Baldwin and Lafontaine, to whom we owe our municipal institutions; Brown and Dorion, who checked the attempt to establish a state church in Canada; Alexander Mackenzie, who, during his time, showed that a government could carry on the business of the country fairly and honestly. It is hoped the people of Canada will place Mr. Laurier in a position to bring about freedom of trade, a reform advocated by the Liberal party for so many years, so that when the history of Canada is written the name of Mr. Laurier will be inscribed, not only upon the roll as one of our noble leaders, but that it may be said of him that he, through his leadership and following, brought about by freedom of trade a situation which will bring to our people that prosperity and contentment which is so much desired from one end of the Dominion to the other.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEKEEPING.

How Windsor Castle is Heated and Lighted.

In a gossipy account of the preparations for the winter residence at Windsor of the Queen, a London paper tells how the question of heat and light becomes complicated on account of Victoria's very decided ideas upon the matters.

For lighting the castle four methods are available, all of which are more or less in operation, namely, gas, oil, candles and electric light; while for warming and cooking wood, coal and gas are used. During the residence of the court some hundreds of persons are in the castle besides the royal family and the visitors; consequently, the adequate provision of all these processes is of a somewhat gigantic nature, keeping many servants constantly employed.

For the general lighting and heating, gas and coal are adopted; but this is not so in the Queen's own rooms, nor in many other of the royal apartments. In the matter of fires for her own rooms the Queen strictly banishes coal. She has a confirmed preference for wood only. Special supplies of wood have to be obtained for this purpose from the thickly timbered hills a few miles up the river above Windsor, where a number of workmen are regularly employed on the task. The timber when felled and roughly trimmed on the spot, is brought down to a wharf on the river side, where it is dressed and cut up into blocks of fixed sizes; then stacked to get seasoned, and as required supplies are brought down to the castle for consumption in the Queen's rooms.

Gas and oil are excluded from Her Majesty's apartments. Here light is supplied by means of wax candles, all of one special pattern, their daily removal being the duty of a special official. In some of the other apartments gas is utilized, and in other parts oil lamps are burned, gas supplying the quarters of the staff generally. Moreover, although the Queen bars all but candles for her own private use, she has permitted the introduction of an electric light plant. This is placed underneath the north terrace, and is in charge of a special engineer, under the general supervision of a prominent electrician. This plant has never been largely used; but the light has been led into and applied to the main corridors, to one or two of the royal apartments, and to the library. A year or so ago the original plant was replaced by newer and more powerful machinery, which would probably suffice to light the whole of the castle if the Queen so willed; but this has not yet occurred, nor is she likely to sanction it. Electric bells and telephones abound throughout the castle, but electric light is allowed very limited play.

The coal required for Windsor castle chiefly comes from certain collieries in north Wales, brought in train loads of perhaps 500 tons at a time. From the station it is carted to the castle, in various parts of which are deep and spacious cellars into which it is tipped. Thence it is conveyed as required to the different rooms and offices, numbering some hundreds.

Lifts are almost unknown in the castle, consequently the coal has to be hoisted from the cavernous cellars and carried hither and thither by coal porters. The replenishing of the fires is carried on upon a most careful and efficient plan, footmen and other higher servants receiving the coal from the porters and passing it on to the royal apartments at intervals throughout the day.

Each official connected with heating and lighting the castle has his alloted duties and recognized position; and thus the residence of the highest lady in the land is lighted and warmed in efficient manner by many and various processes.

UP VESUVIUS BY WIRE ROPE.

Passengers Are Now Quickly Conveyed to the Crater.

Naples Correspondence Boston Transcript: The observatory, with its seismic instruments, is open daily from 9 to 4, but passengers by Cook's route have no time to pause, so we passed it reluctantly, consoling ourselves by the grand views of Monte Somma, the northern and lower portions of Vesluvius, which, clothed in woods, forms a striking contrast to the desert like desolation of the ashy brown lava fields. About 1 o'clock Cook's restaurant at the lower railway station was reached, and a really good meal at moderate rates a la carte was secured there. The wire rope railway, 896 yards in length, is really one of the wonders of the age. The slope of the cone is very sharp, varying from 40 degrees to 60 degrees, and in less than ten minutes the cone is ascended, the upper station being 430 yards above the lower, and the great crater itself being a trifle over one hundred yards above the upper station.

The cars, which are very small, resemble our open cars, but can accommodate only eight or ten people. They are run on wire ropes by steam power, the water for the steam being carefully conserved in cisterns at the lower station, all the water being derived from the rain water that descends from the cone. As Vesuvius is constantly changing and changing the shape of its cone, the railway is really built upon a very changeable foundation. The ascent is very thrilling, and the descent, if one is seated on the front seat, is still more so. Practical guides met us at the upper station to conduct us to the crater; the extortion formally practiced has been stopped. However, one stout old Italian lady was carried up on a sedan chair, for which she had to pay ten francs extra; an invalid American was hauled up on the end of a rope by a guide, for which he had to disburse two francs; the rest of us found the slight ascent from the ashy path very easy on foot.

When the crater was reached the scene was indescribably grand; we stood on the precipitous walls of the outer crater and looked down into the hollow below, where the cone-shaped mass was emitting vast clouds of white smoke, rolled up in beautiful, tree-like form. Every few seconds a rumbling thunder would be heard, then a great flame, which almost scorched our faces, would dash out, then a shower of red-hot stones would rise high in the air, seemingly so close that we shrunk back from the edge of the crater, fearing that they would descend upon our heads. But they fell with a dull thud upon the inner cone of the crater, and rolled down its sides. Sulphur yellow, Indian red and purple were the inside walls of the outer crater, almost rivalling in their brilliancy the famous rocks of the Yellowstone Park. Circling the foot of the great crater, we came upon the numerous smaller openings; looking down into one we could see the lava flowing and hear it hissing as the sulphurous fumes escaped. The guides who ascended to the edge of the lower crater, to make impressions in the hot lava with coins, came up panting and choking, and it really seemed as though they had taken their lives in their hands.

The descent of the mountain was accomplished much more rapidly than the ascent; leaving the summit shortly before 4. Naples was reached about 7 p.m.; the distance travelled being about 32 miles in all.

ITALIAN STATE LOTTERIES.

Peasants Tempted by Odds of 60,000 Times the Stake.

In Italy there are many highly moral laws against gambling, but the government is responsible for a system of state lotteries which encourages widespread gambling among the people. The statistics show average receipts of over ten million dollars a year. Every Saturday afternoon the lottery is drawn in the eight principal towns of Italy, and there are government lottery offices in every town and village, where tickets may be taken for any of the eight lotteries in the kingdom. A village may be too small to have a post office, but it will be pretty sure to have a lottery office.

The method of staking in the lottery, says Pearson's Weekly, is to select from one to four numbers and to stake what you please upon them at the nearest lottery office. You may bet on one number, and if it is one of the five drawn in the lottery you receive twelve and one half times your stake. Or you may bet that it will be drawn either first, second, third, fourth or fifth in the order of drawing. In this case you get fifty-six times your stake if you win. Another plan is to take two numbers and back what is called the ambo. If you choose three numbers, which is called a terno, and they all come out you win five thousand times your stake. If you back four numbers, called a quadreno, you win sixty thousand times your stake. The method most in vogue among the peasants is to take three numbers and invest a small sum on the terno and on each of the ambos contained in it. A peasant's average weekly investment ranges between two cents and ten cents. As little as four-fifths of a cent may be staked.

All kinds of omens are consulted to arrive at the lucky numbers. Dreams are great favorites and inspirations are drawn from any great national event. For instance, when Victor Emmanuel died the tip was to play the number of his age, the number of the year of his birth and the number of the day of the month on which he died. Thousands of people backed this terno, and, oddly enough, it actually came out. A few weeks later Pope Pius IX. died. The same game was played on the numbers relating to his death, and again the terno came out. Of course the government lost a great deal of money on these occasions, but it would soon get it back by the additional impulse given to the gambling by the news of these winnings.

DO THE FAIRIES HELP TO MAKE

BABY'S OWN SOAP?

IT'S SO NICE!!!

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, Montreal.

$1000 Will be donated to a Charitable Institution if the following statement can be refuted.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Contains a flocculent material. 1 oz. contains more muscular nourishment than 50 of Liebig's Meat Extract or similar clear Beef Tea.

The Johnson Fluid Beef Co.

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW PERSON."

This is the Testimony of a Prominent Toronto Merchant.

Paine's Celery Compound, a Boon to Business Men'

J. C. FROST.

Legislators, judges, doctors, lawyers bankers, merchants and all prudent and wise people now use Paine's Celery Compound when sickly, weak, run down, nervous, sleepless, bilious or dyspeptic. The virtues of this great healer of disease are known everywhere, and many of our ablest physicians are prescribing it daily, because they know it to be a medicine of wondrous power.

Mr. John C. Frost, of the well-known firm of Francis, Frost & Co., Toronto, was speedily cured of biliousness, headache and severe neuralgia.

Mr. Frost write as follows:

I have been subject to severe bilious attacks and headaches for the past fifteen years. During that time I have been doctoring, and have also tried patent medicines, but nothing seemed to give me relief. Last winter, after suffering with neuralgia for about two months, I started to take Paine's Celery Compound, and before the first bottle was finished my neuralgia was completely cured. I have now taken six bottles, and I am pleased to inform you that my old complaint has completely disappeared, and I feel like a new person.

A BATTLE WITH A BURGLAR.

A Woman's Plucky Fight With a Midnight Visitor.

A few days ago the papers published a dispatch from Stokes bay, North Bruce, briefly describing an encounter which Mrs. Shute, wife of the postmaster, had had with a burglar, who entered the premises at midnight on the 18th, during the absence of the woman's husband The Owen Sound Sun gives the following additional particulars of the affair:

It seems that on coming downstairs the plucky woman ordered the fellow out. Instead of going he picked up a stove lid and threw it either at her or at the lamp she held in her hand. The lamp was struck and the light put out, and the only look she had at the intruder was for the instant that intervened. Mrs. Shute describes him as a small man, with a very red face and red moustache.

When the lamp was broken he rushed out and clenched, and threatened to murder her, and commenced kicking her, catching her by the throat. Then a desperate struggle ensued.

With a knife she slashed the backs of the hands that held her throat. This infuriated the villain, and he attempted to throw her to the floor, kicking her all the while.

Finally she was thrown against a pile of boxes, and, fortunately for her, her hands fell upon a hatchet. So tight was she in the embrace of her assailant that she was only able to hit feeble blows on the back of his neck.

The scuffle for life—for it came to be a life or death struggle—kept on, he trying to throw her down and at the same time avoid the blows of the hatchet and the knife in her hands.

Finally, when thrown against the counter, Mrs. Shute got her opportunity, and with one blow on the forehead the burglar dropped stunned at her feet.

Then she sprang out of the house and across the road to a boarding house and summoned help. The keeper came, but he was afraid to go in alone, and went to a hotel to secure assistance. In the meantime the burglar staggered to his feet and made his way out through a back window and escaped. His constant demand in the struggle was for the money, and he was told to go to the till and get it. He had been through every corner of the store, post and telegraph offices in the three hours he is supposed to have been there. Precautions had been taken and the money hid. A bundle of articles, including part of the telegraph instruments, was put up, but were found on the counter when the fellow left.

A man answering to the description Mrs. Shute gave was seen next day in an old lumber shanty, with his hands tied up, but the man who saw him did not know of the occurrence. Nothing further was heard of him, although three constables searched the whole country over until Sunday last, when it was reported that he was seen near Southampton.

William Stoddart, who came down from the peninsula on Saturday, was at Stokes' bay on Friday, and says the evidences of the struggle leave no doubt as to its desperateness, the floor being covered with blood. The night robe which Mrs. Shute wore was torn to ribbons and saturated with her assailant's blood.

BANK OF ENGLAND PAPER.

The Marks That Are Precautions Against Counterfeiting.

The paper alone is remarkable in many ways—notably for its unique whiteness and the peculiar "feel" of crispness, while its combined thinness and transparency are guards against two once very popular modes of forgery—the washing out of the printing by means of turpentine and erasure with the knife.

The wire mark, or water mark, is another precaution against counterfeiting, and is produced in the paper while it is in a state of pulp. In the old manufacture of bank notes, this water-mark was caused by an enormous number of wires (over 2000) stitched and sewed together; now it is engraved on a steel-faced die, which is afterwards hardened, and is then applied as a punch to stamp the pattern out of plates of sheet brass. The shading of the letters of this water mark further increases the difficulty of imitation. The paper is made entirely of new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn—and the toughness of it may be roughly estimated at from the fact that a single bank note will when unsized, support a weight of 36 pounds. The paper is produced in pieces large enough for two notes, each of which exactly measures five inches by eight inches, and weighs sixteen grains before it is sized; and so carefully are the notes prepared that even the number of dips made into the pulp by the workmen is registered on a dial by machinery.

Few people are aware that a Bank of England note is not of the same thickness all through. In point of fact the paper is thicker in the left hand corner to enable it to retain a keener impression of the vignette there, and it is also considerably thicker in the dark shadows of the centre letters and beneath the figures at the ends. Counterfeit notes are invariably of one thickness only throughout.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

The Duke of Cambridge blend of Scotch Whiskey is the most wholesome spirit on the market. Pure soft and of exqu site flavor.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894.

ASSETS.

Sinking Funds.	
Water Works Loan By-law, 1873	$ 67,029.10
Water Works Amend Act, 1875	49,195 10
Water Works Loan By-law, 1877	11,581.50
Corporation By-law 1878	14,854.20
Public Lighting By-law, 1885	6,194.95
Drainage By-law, 1885	1,039 00
Water Works By-law, 1886	11,247.20
Streets and Bridge By-law, 1886	4,048.65
Johnson Street Sewer By-law, 1888	2,682.25
Water Works By-law 1888	1,759 35
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery By-law 1889	4,981 60
Water Works $70,000 By-law, 1889	7,738 30
Water Works $60,000 By-law, 1888	6,638 30
Pleasure Grounds By-law, 1889	2,763 70
Fire Department By-law, 1889	1,634 00
Flour Mills Bonus By-law, 1889	1,580 09
City Hall Addition By-law, 1890	3,985 04
Cemetery By-law, 1890	1,422 00
Cemetery By-law, 1890	11,328 75
Public Market Site By-law, 1890	1,699 40
Public Market Building By-law, 1890	2,076 69
Crematory By-law, 1890	895 07
Agricultural Association By-law, 1891	2,150 85
Loan to City Victoria Act, 1892	1,612 35
Street Loan Bylaw, 1892	336 40
Surface Drains By-law, 1893	2,132 80
Educational Loan By-law, 1893	952 85
Electric Light By-law, 1894	18 10
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital By-law, 1894	57 30
Exhibition By-law, 1894	41 25
Sewerage By-law, 1894	164 95
	$237,701 09
Municipal Taxes and Fees Outstanding.	
Water Rents	$ 9,493 79
Cemetery Fees	48 75
Trades Licenses	1,027 50
Insurance Tax	600 00
Land and Improvement tax	68,910 06
Board of Health Special Fund	9,363 73
Market Rents	80 00
	$ 89,524 43
Bank of British North America.	
General Account	$ 3,569 44
Educational Loan Acct	1,231 93
Contract Deposit Acct	3,453 53
Board Health Fund	5,131 81
City Victoria Act	75 20
Surface Drains Account	731 55
Electric Lights, 1894	22,529 83
Sewerage, 1894	56,938 77
Exhibition Loan, 1894	38 91
Water Works, 1894	148,143 36
Gymnasium	5 65
	$ 242,789 98
B. C. Corporation, Ltd. (Crematory Loan)	10,000 99
J. Gosnell	59 98
Cash	1,997 75
Corporation of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets	1,468,476 76
	$2,049,650 98

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Loans.	
Water Works, 1873	$ 92,500 00
Water Works, 1875	50 000 00
Water Works, 1877	20,000 00
Corporation, 1878	20,000 00
Public Lighting, 1885	16,000 00
Drainage, 1885	5,000 00
Water Works, 1886	75,000 00
Streets and Bridge, 1890	50,000 00
Water Works, $70,000, 1889	70,000 00
Water Works, $60,000, 1889	60,000 00
Johnson st. Sewer, 1888	30,000 00
Water Works, 1888	20,000 00
Pleasure Grounds, 1889	25,000 00
Fire Department, '89	15,000 00
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery, 1889	45,000 00
Flour Mill Bonus 1889	10,000 00
City Hall Addition, 1890	35,000 00
Cemetery, 1890	12,500 00
Sewerage, 1890	300,000 00
Public Market Site, 1890	45,000 00
Public Market Building, 1890	59,000 00
Crematory, 1890	10,000 00
Agricultural Association, 1891	25,000 00
City Victoria Act, 1892	188,000 00
Street Loan, 1892	25,000 00
Surface Drains, 1893	125,000 00
Educational, 1893	85,000 00
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1894	35,000 00
Exhibition, 1894	25,000 00
Sewerage, 1894	100,000 00
Electric Lighting, '94	55,000 00
Water Works, 1894	150,000 00
Deposits for Use of Streets	250 00
Contract Deposit Account	3,453 53
Pemberton Gymnasium	5 65
Water Works Current Account	170,809 30
Unpaid Interest	1,132 50
	$2,049,650 98
	$2,049,650 98

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditures, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.

Cash on hand		$ 3,015 96
Bank of British North America—Balance 1st January, 1894		2,437 08
Land and Improvement		179,658 12
Water Rates and Rents		50,080 93
Trades Licenses		16,070 00
Liquor		18,005 00
Provincial Revenue Tax		12,351 00
Fire Insurance Companies Tax		9,975 00
Police Court Fines and Fees		4,463 25
Road Tax		3,430 00
Cemetery fees		2,935 75
Dog Tax		712 00
Pound Fees		690 45
Market Rents and Fees		3,034 80
Miscellaneous Receipts		5,124 38
Provincial Government Education Per capita grant		16,413 20
Provincial Government in Aid of Fire Department		500 00
Provincial Government Refund under Section 100 Municipal Act, 1892		2,200 76
Interest		2,916 33
Interest from Investment of Sinking Funds		8,232 40
		$342,935 91
Board of Health Fund—		
Balance on Hand January 1st, '894	$18,513 44	
Arrears	2,624 72	
Refunds Re Darcy Island Leper Station	269 47	
Interest on Above	435 85	
		$ 21,843 48
		$364,779 39

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

STATEMENT.

Showing details of miscellaneous receipts:

Street lines and grades	$ 150 00
Pensions from inmates of "Home for the Aged"	156 19
Donations from Capt. Power for "Home for the Aged"	500 00
Corporation of Vancouver refund	38 00
Sale of catalogues "Library"	18 00
Sale of hay and wood "Park"	104 00
Removal of building	10 00
Cash owing to J. H. Scolle, deceased for wages (buried at the expense of the city)	6 00
Corporation seal	2 00
Searching minutes	25
Refund from Sewerage Loan, 1894, for pipe	4,050 00
Drivers' licenses	14 00
Registration of vehicles	75 00
Plumbers' licenses	25
	$5,124 38

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

EXPENDITURE.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.

Summary.

I. City debt	$122,537 49
II. Municipal Council	5,030 00
III. Civic salaries	67,118 84
IV. City institutions (maintenance	37,560 62
V. Buildings and surveys	5,760 71
VI. Streets, bridges and sidewalks	29,893 99
VII. Miscellaneous expenditure	25,550 45
VIII. Education	44,936 62
IX. Board of Health	16,711 67
	$355,100 39

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the expenditure for 1894 as brought to account in the treasury of the City of Victoria from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1894.

I. City Debt—		
Interest on debentures	$75,212 90	
Guarantee of interest, Victoria & Sidney Ry	9,000 00	
Interest under annual Loan By-law, 1894	2,233 53	
		$ 86,446 43
Sinking fund	$27,553 48	
Interest from investment of sinking funds	8,232 40	
		$ 35,785 88
Brokerage and exchange		305 18
		$122,537 49
II. Municipal Council—		
The Mayor		$ 1,700 00
The Aldermen		3,330 00
		$ 5,030 00
III. Civic Salaries—		
Treasurer's Office		$ 4,157 29
City Clerk's Office		2,880 00
Assessor's Office		2,475 00
Janitor		731 25
Temporary assistance, all departments		411 50
Waterworks		4,072 45
Public Works		7,267 19
Cemetery		1,016 20
Park		787 50
Police		21,987 80
Fire Department		13,120 50
Library		731 20
Pound		910 50
Home for Aged and Infirm		600 00
Public Market		900 00
Street lighting		4,470 40
		$ 67,118 84
IV. City Institutions (Maintenance)—		
Waterworks		$ 10,328 87
Cemetery		3,107 64
Pound		101 85
Park		4,501 76
Police		5,587 45
Fire Department		6,415 35
Library		426 40
Street Lighting		5,275 38
Home for Aged and Infirm		3,778 41
Public market		292 90
Sewerage		744 55
		$ 37,560 62

Receipts and Expenditures, 1894.—Continued.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE—(Continued.)

V. Buildings and Surveys—		
City Hall additions and repairs	$ 2,001 10	
Market property	469 67	
Fire Halls	874 57	
Electric Light Building	28 00	
Furniture	514 30	
Defining streets	498 25	
Naming streets	100 00	
Survey Elk Lake Watershed	674 82	
		$ 5,760 71
VI. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—		
For all purposes		$ 29,893 99
VII. Miscellaneous Expenditure—		
Election expenses	$ 775 15	
Advertising and printing	3,989 19	
Stationery	923 32	
Postage	280 00	
Telegrams and message service	87 50	
Telephone service	1,424 00	
Fuel and light	2,287 66	
Hacks and express	208 25	
Fire insurance	1,749 00	
Legal adviser's annual retaining fee	500 00	
Legal expenses	2,306 85	
Refunds	182 36	
Charitable Aid fund	2,163 87	
Commission on rev. collections	1,274 18	
Prov. Royal Jubilee Hospital	2,000 00	
B. C. Agricultural Association	825 00	
Queen's Birthday Celebration	1,000 00	
Relief work	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous not detailed	2,580 43	
		$ 25,550 45
VIII. Education—		
Board of School Trustees		$ 11,025 62
Teachers' salaries		33,911 00
		$44,936 62
IX. Board of Health—		
Salaries		$ 2,788 69
Garbage contract		8,305 00
Darcy Island station for lepers		1,724 12
Isolation hospital		1,791 95
Morgue		779 95
For all other purposes		1,236 96
		$16,711 67

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Crematory By-Law.

1894.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand	$10,543 86	Paid interest on coupons	$ 1,000 00
Accrued interest	457 13	Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1894	$10,000 99
	$11,000 99		$11,000 99

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

Bonds sold	$6,000 00	Balance 31st December, 1893	$6,087 11
Premiums on same	150 00	Expenditure to do	46 90
Accrued interest	2 57	Balance on hand	75 26
Interest on debentures from 15th Dec., 1893, to 23d Feb., 1894	56 70		
	$6,209 27		$6,209 27

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893.

1894.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand	$45,272 66	Expenditure to December 31, 1894	$44,624 52
Accrued interest	583 80	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1894	1,231 94
	$45,856 46		$45,856 46

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Surface Drains By-Law, 1893.

1894.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand	$58,371 06	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$58,354 31
Accrued interest	714 80	Balance	731 55
	$59,085 86		$59,085 86

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894.

1894.			
Bonds sold	$55,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$32,029 32
Accrued interest	559 05	Balance	23,529 73
	$55,559 05		$55,559 05

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1890.

1894.			
Jan. 1. To balance on hand	$ 90 20	Transfer to Sewerage acct, 1894	$ 92 70
Accrued interest	2 50		
	$ 92 70		$ 92 70

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$100,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 149 90
Accrued interest	980 70	Expenditure to Dec. 31st, 1894	43,094 42
Amount from Sewerage act. 1890	92 70	Balance on hand	56,938 77
	$101,073 40		$101,073 40

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$35,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 154 00
		Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	34,846 00
	$35,000 00		$35,000 00

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan Under Authority of the Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$25,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 110 00
		Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	24,851 02
		Balance on hand	38 98
	$25,000 00		$25,000 00

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Water Works Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$150,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$ 4,700 89
Premium on bonds sold	2,340 00	Balance	148,143 36
Accrued interest	504 25		
	$152,844 25		$152,844 25

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Balance Sheet Broad Street Local Improvement, Dec. 31, 1894

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash, Bank of B. N. A.	$1,757 40	Loan	$10,788 00
Corporation of Victoria being excess of liabilities over assets	9,030 60		
	$10,788 00		$10,788 00

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7th, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892.

1894.			
Jan. 1. To balance	$1,400 65	Interest on debentures	$ 583 00
Accrued interest	68 28	Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1894	1,738 80
Assessments	852 87		
	$2,321 80		$2,321 80

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7th, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Pemberton Gymnasium Account.

To cash received from executors estate J. D. Pemberton	$3,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$3,015 50
Accrued interest	21 45	Balance	5 95
	$3,021 45		$3,021 45

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7th, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Tom and Jerry at the Bodega. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St. *

—The Lansdowne House "Mark Down Sale" will continue for 10 days.

—Ocean Spray Toothwash beautifies the teeth. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—Rev. Alexander Tait has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian congregation of Comox.

—James McKim & Sons, of Union, have assigned to George C. Shaw & Co., of Comox. It is stated that they have large assets in outstanding accounts.

—One hundred and twenty dollars have been awarded by the underwriters to Mrs. J. Woods, Blanchard street, whose furniture was partially destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

—A San Francisco dispatch says: The Bennington got back on Thursday from her cruise in search of the missing steamers Keewenaw and Montserrat. The search was fruitless, but thorough, and covered the whole area on which there was the smallest hope that some trace of the steamers might be found.

—Tenders for printing the annual report of the school board were received last night, and the contract was awarded to the Province Publishing company. The tenders were: Mr. Cohen, $1.37 per page; the Colonist, $1.75; the Province, $1.17; Mr. Cusack, $1.20; Mr. Roark, $1.25. There will be about 36 pages to the report in printed form.

—In a card issued to-day John J. Austin announces his candidacy for the mayoralty at the forthcoming election. He briefly places himself on record on a number of matters and opposes the municipal commissioners bill. His entrance into the lists makes the mayoralty fight triangular, and the contest from now until the election will be watched with the keenest interest.

—Alfred Duguy, the fightrope walker, who got such a terrible fall on Thursday afternoon, has improved considerably and was resting well this morning. His shoulder, where he struck, is troubling him somewhat, but as far as known no bones were broken. There is no doubt whatever that Dugay will fully recover. The worst blow he received yet was when the Province called him Dugan. The paper is being kept from him to avoid any danger of a relapse.

—The school board will on Tuesday take a "probascite" on the question of extending the noon recess in the schools. At present the recess is an hour in length, and the question is whether it shall be made an hour and a half. The extra half hour would of course have to be made up at the afternoon session. On Monday the children will be supplied with voting papers to take home to their parents, who are expected to send them back on Tuesday morning with the "yes" or "no" filled in. The board will take the verdict of the majority for their guidance. Parents will readily perceive the importance of giving their preference one way or the other. Principal Netherby will act as returning officer.

—Yesterday's Post-Intelligencer says: The steamer Mexico arrived yesterday morning at 3.30 o'clock from Alaska with a small cargo of freight, most of it ore, and a number of passengers, including six prisoners from Douglas island in charge of a deputy, and an insane man named Constantine Weise, brought down from Juneau by Deputy Marshal Collins, who had jumped overboard, but was rescued. The following passengers came down: Orville T. Porter, Thomas S. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Lytton Taylor, Louis L. Williams, William Ebner, S. A. Bonnyfield, Miss N. McMillan, Mrs. W. F. Austin and son, Charles W. Young, W. Collins, Miss Helen Holbrook, H. J. Wallace, John Bayler, W. Davidson, J. Jacobson, Victor Roco, L. Anderson and the six prisoners.

—Ald. W. J. Ledingham has bulletined the following motion: "In view of the fact that an injustice has been done by a former council to ratepayers whose property is being taxed for the full cost of the extension of Broad street, which extension being principally to benefit city property, and whereas the council of 1894 did not realize the fact until after the passing of the estimates, it is the opinion of this board that the matter be handed down to the incoming council with the recommendation that one third of the entire cost be assumed as being the municipality's share of the improvement as set forth in subsection 13, section 273 of the Municipalities Act, and section 12 of the Local Improvement by-law, 1892, and that provision be made in the estimate for the same."

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—The sale of land for taxes will take place on Monday next at 12 noon in the city council chamber.

—Go to Weiler Bros. for Art Cretonnes, Muslins and all kinds of Drapery Goods. 51 to 55 Fort street *

—The investigation into the White Horse saloon fire will be held on Wednesday afternoon. Magistrate Macrae presides.

—The third of a series of fortnightly socials in aid of the Pythian Home will be held on Wednesday, January 16th. Tickets $1. *

—A social and dance was given at the A. O. U. W. hall last night by Ladies' True Blue lodge. There was a good attendance and the affair proved very attractive.

—The upper Fraser is now navigable the ice being partly broken up. The Transfer will again run and the C. P. N. Co. will receive freight for upper river points.

—Public installation of Sullivan lodge, A. O. U. W., officers at Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 p.m. Lodge meets at 7 p.m. sharp. A. Stewart, M. W.

—The frogs were croaking last night—a sign of the mildness of the winter There were no candidates for council around, so that there can have been no mistake about the origin of the noise.

—The building and lot of the Methodist Mission on Herald street is being offered for sale and another building will be erected in some other portion of the city where more effective work can be done.

—There was not a single case slated for hearing in the police court this morning and court was convened and adjourned with the same breath. The city lock-up was empty this morning, not an arrest having been made for more than 24 hours.

—Chief Russell lectured before the Sir William Wallace Society last night on "The Songsters of Scotland." The lecture was a very interesting one and was heard with attention by a large audience. Next week Mr. Marwick will lecture on "Sir Walter Scott."

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—The Lansdowne House "Mark Down Sale" will continue for 10 days.

—Capt. J. J Whitely, formerly commander of the sealer Labrador, has chartered the schooner C. D. Dand, of Vancouver, and will take her out this season. He brought her down from Vancouver and will outfit her at once. The Rand is a good able schooner, and Capt. Whitely should do well in his new venture.

—It was not Ald. W. J. Ledingham who was given the contract to clear away the fencing in front of the property of W. J. Pearse and J. H. Turner on Cadboro Bay road, but a brother of the alderman whose initials are the same. There are a number of people who got very much worked up over an alderman securing a city contract, and the incident is regarded as rather a good joke on them.

—The popular concert at the Y. M. C. A. to-night ought to draw a large attendance. Following is a synopsis of the programme, a novel feature of which will be the swinging of illuminated clubs by F. P. Gouge. There will be a vocal solo by W. Muir; duet, Misses Boyers, instrumental duet, Messrs. Carter and Curtis; trio, Messrs. A. Wheeler, W. W. Clarke, A. Greenwood; vocal solo, Mr. Furth; recitation, Miss Straden, and instrumental piece, Mr. Francis.

—While the steamer Mexico was at Sitka the customs officer seized 110 bottles of whiskey. They found it in the forecastle, in boxes, sacks and under the bunkers and a portion was hidden in a mail sack, but even this precaution of passing it out as mail could not keep it from the eagle eye of the officials. The two previous trips the officials there seized two or three kegs each trip. At this rate the smuggling business will cease to be profitable.

—The Sitka Herald says: For two weeks past T. H. Bale, the clever proprietor of the Ranch store, has left his place unlocked at nights, anxiously hoping some burglar would pay him a visit. He says he has good and sufficient reason for desiring to be burglarized. The last steamer brought him a charming little Victoria safe, but he has not received the combination and no some skillful safe burglar would step around he would not be disturbed until after he had solved the combination.

—The new public hall on Burnside road was formally opened last night with a ball. There was a very good attendance, among those present being many from the city. The Bantley family orchestra supplied the music, and dancing was kept up until after midnight. During an interval refreshments were served. The new hall faces the property upon which the old Strawberry Vale building stood, and is 30x60 feet in size. It has two dressing rooms, and will accommodate about 75 people. The neighborhood will greatly appreciate the hall.

—It is probable that the second course of the school of artillery instruction will open on March 1.

—No. 3 company, B. C. B. G. A., will recommence drill on Monday evening and drill every Monday evening.

—In the legislative assembly on Monday both the city commissioners bill and the loan bill will come up for discussion again.

—The local branch of the Women's Council will hold a public meeting on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the city hall.

—The telegraph wires went down shortly before noon to-day between Chemainus and Nanaimo, where a severe storm is raging.

—The city council meets Tuesday morning at 10 in the city hall. By typographical error it was stated that the meeting would be held Tuesday evening.

—Triumph Lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held their regular weekly meeting in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. There were three candidates for initiation, after which a pleasant time was spent with songs, readings and instrumental music.

—The Rev. G. C. King will read a paper on "Ethical Culture" before the members of the Young Men's Literary Institute of the Church of Our Lord on Monday evening at 8 p.m. in the parlor of the school house, Humboldt street All young men are invited.

—The A. O. U. W. lodges have had a busy week, two of the four lodges in the city and the Degree of Honor have had public installations. Large numbers being present to witness these impressive and instructive ceremonies. On Monday evening Western Star lodge will install their officers. All members in good standing are requested to be present.

—The steamship City of Puebla, Captain Debney, arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon after a splendid passage from San Francisco. The trip closely approaches the record consuming but 51 hours. She brought nine cabin and eight steerage passengers, and a good cargo of freight. She left for the Sound this afternoon.

—The officers of Peerless lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 33, were installed last night by the following grand officers: A. Henderson, D. D. G. M.; W. E. Holmes, D. G. M.; J. Phillips, P. G. M.; F. Dayer, G. S.; W. Walker, P. G.; and C. Ross, P. G., in the following order: W. J Hanna, noble grand; W. R. McIntosh, vice-grand; W. K. Tulloch, R. S. N. G.; W. McKay, L. S. N. G.; T. Hubbard, R. S. V. G.; R. H. Roper, L. S. V. G.; W. Duncan, warden; J. Speed, conductor; S. Wilson, R. S.; J. Stevenson, P. S.; J. McMillan, treasurer; T. E. Wallis, past grand; Rev. King, chaplain; H. E. Brown, L. S. S.; W. F. C. Pope, R. S. S.; H. P. Short, I. G.; J. Campbell, O. G. After installation the grand officers made some very flattering speeches complimenting the young lodge on the success it has attained and also gave them some practical lessons as to the proper way to lay their plans for a successful future, after which delegates were elected to the grand lodge.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The undersigned will be a candidate for Alderman in the above ward, and shall be glad to receive the votes of all who may think him worthy of their support.

ROBERT T. WILLIAMS.

At Russell's 134 Douglas Street.

Great bargains in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. tf.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce

SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes about as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mooskelle, Pooprassie, Hanagalla and Gigranelia. Shipping Warehouses—Colombo and Calcutta. Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Wholesale Agents: **SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.**

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better, and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

During January

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be offered to customers by GEO. L SIMPSON. Sewing Machines, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Graniteware, all at greatly reduced prices. By order of the Assignee.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

FINNAN HADDIES,

NO. 1 MACKEREL,

in 1-2 bbls. and kits.

LABRADOR HERRING,

all newly arrived.

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS,

received regularly.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

PERSONAL.

W. J. Harris, Hammond, is a guest at the Victoria.

Capt. Tom Powers, Seattle, is registered at the Driard.

C. P. Miller, Port Townsend, is a guest at the Oriental.

S. M. Crawford, New York, registered last night at the Oriental.

Geo. B. Garesche arrived from the Sound on the Rosalie this morning.

City Clerk Robson, Westminster, is in the city and registered at the New England.

J. P. McLeod, Westminster; J. J. McIndoo, Fresno, are registered at Hotel Victoria.

L. G. McPhillips, J. W. Campion, R. A. Anderson, W. McLean, Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Wm. Manson, C. G. Major, Geo. S. Clute, Westminster, are among the recent arrivals at the Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Jas Forman, Mrs Crocker, G H Garlshe, T J Boyd, C Buttler, C P Miller, V W Mitchell, G F Heisterman, Go Boo, A Cronin, C B George, M Johnson, G T Collins.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Philip R Smith, W A Ward, D C Farwell, L Goodacre.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—C W Rogers, C M Spry, C Morley, D H Ross & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, Fell & Co, Hall Renouf, A F Englehardt, Hung Wo, J & A Cleurihne, Jno Earsman, Jno Leahy, Jno Barnsley & Co, Perry & Turner, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet & Co, R H Jameson, R Baker & Son, R Eurick, Spratt & Gray, S Leiser, T Earle, Victoria E R & L Co, W Knox, Welter Bros, Wilson Bros, Ying Chong Long, Lung Kee, Nanaimo Gas Co Ltd, P Gable, Bain & Co, Parnell & Gunn, Wing Lung, S Leiser & Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

STATEMENT

—OF—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

—OF THE—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

Victoria City School District

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1894.

EXPENDITURE.

Teachers' salaries		$33,911 00
Janitors		2,095 00
Fuel		1,106 25
Secretary's office salary	$ 420 00	
Secretary's postage and supplies	75 63	
		495 63
Printing and advertising		254 28
Furniture, school		3,828 38
Supplies		233 75
Alterations & repairs to buildings, furniture, etc		1,441 83
Sundries—		
Hire of furniture	22 50	
Fire insurance prem'ms	565 00	
Scavenger	220 50	
Election expenses	162 90	
Telephones, rent and instalation	283 55	
Legal expenses	5 00	
Hack hire and express	23 00	
Aberdeen reception	75.00	
Water rates, Victoria West school	12 00	
Sundry small repairs to school furniture	17 05	
Repairs to harmeniums, High and Central schools	36 00	
Caretaker, South Park school	44 75	
Janitor to Board	30 00	
Rent Baptist Mission Hall, Victoria West	50 00	
Miscellaneous	13 25	
		1,570 50
Interest on Education By-law loan, $85,000, at 4 1-2 per cent	3,825 00	
Sinking Fund, By-law loan	561 00	
		4,386 00
Total gross cost of schools for maintenance		$49,318 62

RECEIPTS.

Provincial Government—per capita grant of $10.00 on average actual attendance		$16,413 50
Provincial revenue tax	$12,351 00	
Less cost of collecting 8 per cent	988 08	
		11,362 92
Amount paid out of revenue of the corporation of the city of Victoria		21,542 50
		$49,318 62

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Chairman of the Board.

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary to the Board.

J. L. RAYMUR,
City Auditor.

Detail of Expenditure of Proceeds of Education By-Law Loan, 1893.

South Park School—		
Site	$ 7,000 00	
Building	29,355 05	
Drains	1,942 08	
		$38,297 13
North Ward School—		
Site	$ 7,100 00	
Building	29,013 17	
Grading, fencing, etc.	5,193 92	
		41,307 09
Central and High Schools—New toilet buildings		3,849 75
Sundry—		
Discounts on bonds	1,275 00	
Lithographing, print'g	185 00	
Advertising	181 70	
Exchange on drafts	8 37	
		$ 1,640 07
		$85,104 04
Credit—		
Amount of loan	$85,000 00	
Interest, 1893	752 17	
Interest, 1894	583 80	
	$86,335 97	
Balance to credit of loan account		$ 1,231 93

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Chairman of the Board.

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary to the Board.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
City Auditor.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Hon. Mr. Davie's "Defence" of the Two Million Dollar Loan Bill.

He Delivers the Speech Which He Prepared for the Debate on the Budget.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Friday, Jan. 11.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. G. C. King.

The private bills committee reported the Vancouver Incorporation act amendment bill with amendments.

The printing committee reported on the papers which they had ordered to be printed.

Mr. Semlin moved that the house adjourn for the purpose of discussing the position of the government in connection with the Nakusp & Slocan railway and to instruct the government not to pay any money to the contractors until the contractors have paid the moneys due to their employees. It will be remembered, said Mr. Semlin, that the attorney-general, in answer to a question, said that certain moneys were due to employees and that a lien would not hold against the road. The house should instruct the government not to pay any moneys to the contractors until they have paid their employees.

The Speaker asked for a precedent for the motion.

Mr. Semlin quoted the motion introduced last session by Mr. Cotton. The matter was an urgent one and should be dealt with immediately.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the government had equal concern for the employees to whom money is due and the other claimants. They had made all due enquiries and there was no danger of any of the creditors losing anything. The railway company had been delayed in settling the claims, the government not being in a position to make the final payments until the C. P. R. took over the road which they had just come. The government had every assurance that the claims would be paid.

Mr. Semlin, being satisfied with the attorney-general's explanation, withdrew his motion.

Dr. Walkem moved for a return showing the number of cattle examined and those tested for tuberculosis by the tuberculin test, with a full report of the mode of procedure as followed by the inspector, both before and after the injection of the tuberculin lymph, with a tabulated form showing the date of injection, kind and dose of tuberculin used, maximum and minimum temperature, both before and after injection; number of hours after injection when the temperature exceeded the maximum of the previous day; the number of hours after injection during which the temperature was higher than the maximum of the previous day; the amplitude of the reaction; date when killed and examined post-mortem, and the absence or presence of tuberculosis. Also showing the condition of Mr. McRae's cattle with regard to the appearance and condition of the animals without the test, and the opinion of the inspector as to their fitness for food, and his reasons for and against.

One of the objects of the resolution, he said, was to find out if it was necessary to continue to keep Mr. McRae's cattle in quarantine, it being considered by some that the cattle should be let out of quarantine.

Hon. Mr. Turner said there would be no objection to furnishing the information. As to Mr. McRae's cattle, 45 of them were found to be in a dreadful condition and were slaughtered.

The motion was adopted.

In regard to Mr. Helmcken's questions re tuberculin and tuberculosis, Hon. Mr Turner said he was not prepared as yet to answer the questions. He held that the questions were out of order but said even if they were out of order he would not object to answering them.

Dr. Walkem contended that the questions were in order. The government had ordered certain cattle to be destroyed, and the house should be instructed as to whether the minister of agriculture considered the tuberculin test infallible.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I have not ordered any cattle slaughtered. The owners agreed to have them killed.

Mr. Booth contended that the questions asked could not be answered, the best authorities not having agreed upon the powers of tuberculin.

Dr. Walkem—It has been discovered that tuberculin causes tuberculosis in cattle.

The Speaker ruled that the first three questions were out of order and the latter were in order. The questions out of order are: 1. Whether tuberculin is an infallible test of the presence of tuberculosis in animals? 2. Whether tuberculin may not cause the same action as in cattle not affected by tuberculosis? 3. Whether the injection of tuberculin may not cause tuberculosis in cattle not previously affected?

Those in order are: 4 By what authority is it proposed to order the destruction of animals in quarantine? 5. Who pays the cost of the various men in charge of animals now in quarantine? 6. Who pays for feed of animals while in quarantine? 7. Will the whole cost of maintaining animals in quarantine (including the cost of keping man in charge and feed of animals) be ultimately borne by the owner of such animals? 8. Is it the intention of the government to appoint a representative, other than the inspector, to be present at the slaughter of any animal while in quarantine?

Hon. Mr. Turner promised to answer the questions on Monday.

Mr. Williams asked the provincial secretary has any person been appointed resident physician for the provincial asylum for insane at New Westminster in place of Dr. Bentley? If not, when will such appointment be made, and who will receive the same?

Hon. Col. Baker—Dr. George F. Boddington has been appointed.

On motion to go into committee on the provincial voters' bill, Mr. Sword moved to requested the committee to add the following words to section 6: "Before striking off any names of persons on account of their being dead, or of their having ceased to reside in the province of British Columbia, the collector shall give at least three weeks' notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the names he intends to strike off."

The motion was adopted and the house went into committee, when the amendment was considered

Mr. Sword amended his amendment providing that notice should be given by letter.

The committee rose and reported progress, the attorney-general wishing to proceed with the loan bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie continued the debate on the loan bill. The arguments of the opposition, he said, had been answered by the finance minister in his budget speech, their statements now being mere reiterations. He, however, intended to touch on the matter, although what he said would have to be the same as had been said by the finance minister, but in different language. The province had received from loans since 1886 about $1,800,000. It had often been said that Ontario was not in debt, but it could be shown that the different counties of that province owed about fifty million dollars. The government has expended on public works, roads, streets and bridges, surveys, education, hospitals and charities, asylums, railway subsidies, sinking fund to reduce the debt, etc., since 1886-7, about $5,321,900, while they had borrowed about $1,700,000 during that time. The city of Victoria spent for civil government 20 1-4 per cent. of their revenue while the government spent but 22 1-4 per cent. for that purpose. If administration of justice, salaries, was taken off the expense of civil government would be found to be 14 per cent. in Victoria and the province 12 per cent. He proceeded to make comparisons between Ontario and British Columbia and criticized the financial policy of the Mowat government, which government, he stated, had started with a surplus and had spent it upon public buildings, etc." In that province a great deal was taken out of the hands of the general government by municipalities. Taking the debts of these county municipalities, the per capita debt of Ontario was $25 while in British Columbia it was $21 per head. He also referred to New Zealand at some length and contended that British Columbia compared favorably with that country. Then he took up the cost of carrying on the business of life insurance companies, and said the affairs of the province were conducted more cheaply than the affairs of those companies. As regards the question of debt British Columbia was very well off. The debt had been incurred entirely for public works, while the general revenue had also been drawn on for the same purpose. The cities of Victoria and Vancouver owed two million dollars each, or both together more than was the debt of the province. It was under the regime of the present finance minister that the value of the bonds of the province had rose to 98 and 99. The government did not claim that they would obtain the figure quoted The other day the Dominion floated a loan and obtained 95, while the provinces generally obtained a fraction less. The opposition complained that the districts which voted against the government were starved. During the election campaign the opposition told the electors that the districts that returned oppositionists would receive more. He denied that he had ever promised Vancouver a dry dock, university or anything else. What he said was that he was favorable to those projects. The people of Vancouver had opposed his policy and he could not carry out a policy that had been condemned. It was difficult to see how the countries could get along without borrowing money. He mentioned the fact that Russia, France, the United States and other big nations were borrowing money, and contended that it was necessary for British Columbia to do the same. The province was a very expensive one to govern. In Ontario 22 cents per head was spent on public works, while we spent $5.70 per head. There was just as big a difference in other items. He did not say that a better bargain could have been made in connection with the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, but claimed that both sides of the house were responsible for it. The province did not receive a large amount from the gross earnings of the road as the rates were very low. In connection with the Cariboo election, he had telegraphed to the returning officer that in his opinion the election was irregular and should be held later. But after he heard the returning officer's explanation he changed his mind. However, there was no contest, and it was too late now. As to the leader of the opposition, he would not have defeated him if he could, and it was necessary to have some opposition which did not look likely before the election. He assured the members that no scheme for assistance to any railway or anything else would be brought down until it could be thoroughly defended, and unless it was in the interest of the whole province. As to the loan, it had always been found that the expenditure of money always led to the increase of revenue. They were not borrowing a large amount in comparison with the assets of the province. It was impossible to secure population unless the different districts were opened up. The province was to be congratulated upon the fact that it was so well able to borrow.

Mr. Kitchen had expected to hear something very different from the attorney-general, who had jumped all over the world. He said since 1886 about $1,000,000 had been received from loans. What are the facts? In 1887, a million was borrowed, in 1891 another million had been borrowed, while in 1893 there was the parliament buildings loan. The attorney-general said the debt was only $21 per head. The gentleman who said it was $100 per head was much nearer the mark. Besides the money borrowed large guarantees had been given to railway companies. The sinking funds had been invested in British Columbia inscribed stock just to relieve certain gentlemen who had invested in it. He had been unable to find quotations of the stock in the London Times or other papers, but had only been able to find it in the Canadian Gazette. If it was considered a good investment it would be quoted in the London Times. If the British investor looked into the public accounts he would not think the stock a good investment as long as the business is being carried on as it is. He did not object to money being borrowed for public works, but he did object to money being borrowed for raising the salaries of officials and providing easy billets for others. The province had already borrowed enough money to absorb the subsidy received from the Dominion government. The finance minister said there was $1,400,000 due for lands. It was unfair to the other residents of the province to allow this to remain unpaid. If that amount was paid there would be no need for borrowing two million dollars. He did not oppose the loan of 1891, because the government pledged themselves to expend the amount on public works, but he had been unable to see where it had been expended on public works. A good deal had been said about opening up the mining districts, but what great benefit did the province receive from the mines? A recent return showed that the province only received $50 a year for a valuable mining claim. The attorney-general might better have left alone the statement that the member for Lillooet, Mr. Prentice, had expressed himself as being a supporter of the government. The attorney-general knows that Mr. Prentice made the attorney-general swallow an untruth. It was no doubt that fact that made him lose his confidence in the government. He hoped the finance minister would carry out his promise to retrench. If he thought the government would do this he would vote for the bill. The government should have started to economize some time ago. At present they were spending more on civil government than they were spending on roads, streets and bridges. The money gravitated to the few through special privileges being given to individuals by the government. Timber lands, too, were sold for nominal prices where good prices should have been received. Timber lands had been sold for $2 an acre when it was worth $100 an acre after it had been cut once. The government were keeping the province's nose to the grindstone to pay interest and sinking fund. It would not be long before the whole revenue would be required to pay interest and sinking fund. If other countries had got into difficulties through borrowing that was no reason why British Columbia should do the same. There was too big a debt on the province. There was the provincial debt, the municipal debt, the mortgage indebtedness and the unregistered debt, for all of which large amounts have to go out for interest, besides which a large amount goes out for produce. The provincial secretary said many colonists would come here, but the lands were not surveyed. What had been done with the $223,000 spent on surveys during the last few years? The government should have seen that a proper bargain was made between the province and the C. P. R. in regard to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. The attorney-general could not believe that the late chief commissioner could have been elected in East Yale if the elections had been held on the same day. He contended that borrowing had not increased the revenue in proportion to the amount required for interest and sinking fund. To show how unreliable were the statements of the attorney-general that hon. gentleman stated that the liquor licenses were collected by the province of Ontario. This was not true, as only one-third of the amount of the licenses was paid to the province, the other two-thirds going to the cities, and the government paid the inspectors. He could not vote for the bill.

Mr. McPherson said the government having admitted their mistake in connection with the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, they could not be trusted with the two million dollars which they asked for. If the attorney-general did not make promises previous to the election, he was trying to make the people of Vancouver believe that he was making promises, but the people were not to be deceived.

Mr. Graham contended that the government could have made a far better bargain in connection with the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. The Australian colonies could stand a higher debt, as they levied customs duties. This province was not in a position to borrow, especially as the government were not making any attempt to make both ends meet. He would like to know how long the deficits were to continue. The province should not keep on borrowing for ever. If the government kept on much longer they would have to both retrench and double taxation. He advised the government to look for a soft spot upon which to run the ship of state ashore. In asking for a loan of two million dollars they were asking for too much, and he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. Kennedy said the finance minister went back ten years to show that the revenue had increased. The hon. gentleman seemed to think that it was all right as long as it was as much as it was ten years ago. He could not vote for the bill, as he had no confidence in the government's ability to spend the money properly. Too much was spent as balm for the injured feelings of disappointed politicians. An office was to be opened in London for one; another was paid for seeking information about schools that could have been obtained in the library; while still another took occasional trips along the line of railway, and although he was an immigration official the railway officers thought he was a spotter. These were a few ways in which the money was wasted.

Mr. Cotton had expected something a great deal different from the attorney-general, who seemed early in the day to be so anxious to enter into the debate. He would not say the attorney-general did not know hat he was talking about, but the hon. gentleman found himself in a false position. The government had time and again said that they would not ask for another loan. It was a complete failure of their policy. This should not be regarded as a party question, and the opposition opposed the bill because they saw that it was not in the interests of the province. The government had not attempted to show that the loan was necessary. The provincial secretary rose in his seat and said there were lots of colonists who were anxious to come into the province, but there was no place to put them. This was just after the finance minister had made a long speech about the rich and unoccupied lands of the province. The leader of the government had appeared with a formidable array of scrap books and documents and had wandered all over the world. So badly had the province been governed that out of every dollar received by the government, with the exception of land sales, three cents alone were left for public works, the balance, 97 cents, being expended on government. The expenses should decrease immensely. Travelling was cheaper, and, in fact, expenses in every other line should be much lower than they were a few years ago. Taking all facts into consideration, it would be found that the debt of the province would be eight million dollars after this loan had passed. Besides the previous loans there were the railway guarantees and the funds used by the government, which had to be repaid. It was therefore no exaggeration to say that the debt was $100 per head.

The debate was adjourned until Monday.

The Cariboo Hydraulic company, through Mr. Helmcken, petitioned for certain modifications to bill No. 28.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Turner—To introduce a bill intituled "an act for the incorporation of cheese and butter associations."

Hon. Mr. Turner—To introduce a bill intituled "an act to provide against frauds in supplying milk to cheese and butter manufactories."

Dr. Walkem—For correspondence respecting the appointment of a resident physician for the provincial asylum for the insane.

Mr. Williams—That an order of the house be granted for a return of all correspondence relating to the absconding of one Burton, official stenographer, who had been appointed by Mr. Justice Crease receiver of the bindery department of the News-Advertiser, with a statement of any securities given by him.

Hon. Col. Baker—To introduce a bill for the incorporation of the British Columbia society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

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WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT

Doctors highly recommend it to those

Who are run down;
Who have lost appetite;
Who have difficulty after eating;
Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;
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as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

The Celebrated Singer

Mr. Edouard de Reszke is one of the foremost singers of the time; at present he is charming fashionable audiences in New York, in the lyrical version of "Romeo and Juliet." Recognizing that it is of the utmost importance to the success of the great singer that the system should be kept fresh and elastic, Mr. de Reszke says of the great tonic wine "Vin Mariani;"—"With pleasure I state that 'Vin Mariani' is an excellent tonic, specially useful to singers." This is in harmony with the testimony of many other prominent singers and orators, all of whom agree that "Vin Mariani" has the special virtue of strengthening the voice, besides possessing the power to build up body and brain, enfeebled from excessive strain or overwork. This celebrated tonic-stimulant, containing the medical properties of fresh selected coca leaves, has been used with benefit and delight by most of the great ones of the earth, and if you care to know, not merely what these great ones say, but how they look, send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and you will receive a number of celebrated portraits free.

BLOOD-MAKING WINE FOR THE SICK.

The Bordeaux Claret Company, established at Montreal, in view of the French Treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at $3.00 and $4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any $6.00 and $8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S POSITION.

British Government will Appoint a Commission but Can Promise Nothing.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 11.—Important correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial governments was presented to the legislature last night. The local executive in a dispatch to Lord Ripon, the imperial colonial secretary, admitted that Newfoundland was in a deplorable condition and asked what assistance England was willing to give if the colony accepted a royal commission to investigate colonial affairs.

Lord Ripon replied that the English government was willing to appoint a commission, but could not pledge itself beforehand as to the course it would take upon receiving the commission's report. The local government will not accept a commission on these terms.

The government has started a war on the correspondents of foreign newspapers, alleging that their messages concerning the financial situation are damaging the colony's credit. A star chamber inquiry into the matter was begun yesterday before the police magistrate. None of the correspondents or their counsel were allowed to be present. The inquiry is largely partisan, as the first victim is Mr. McGrath, editor of the Herald, an opposition organ. Mr. Alexander McKay, superintendent of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, refused to answer any questions put to him, or to produce any messages. Hon. David Morrison, ex-Attorney-General, counsel for McKay, was ejected by the police, and has brought suit against the magistrate. The prevailing impression is that the proceedings will end in a fizzle.

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REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

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NOTICE.

King's Road, between Douglas and First Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 14, 1894. dec14

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ASKS THE CITY TO PAY

A Deputation From the Aberdeen Committee Waits on the City Council.

They Have a Deficit and Want the Board of Aldermen to Make It Up.

A deputation from the committee having in charge the reception of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen waited on the city council at the special meeting of that body held yesterday afternoon. Col. Prior, M. P., C. E. Renouf, D. R. Ker, J. B. Gordon, Arthur Jones and Ridgeway Wilson constituted the deputation. When the council had concluded its regular business Col. Prior said he hoped the mayor would tell the newspaper men not to report anything of what he was going to say. It might get abroad and do the city damage.

Mayor Teague replied that the newspaper men perhaps would not do so.

Then Col. Prior spoke. He said that the city council was aware that there had been a fine reception given to the governor-general and that Victoria had upheld her own with the other cities of the province. But the reception had been somewhat detracted from by the unexpected news of the death of the czar of Russia, as the English court, and consequently the governor-general, were in mourning. The committee having in charge the reception had made calculations, but these unforeseen circumstances had made a balance on the wrong side. There was a deficit of $900, and the deputation appeared to ask the city to give them aid. The reception was in the interests of the city, and he did not think that the members of the committee, who had given their time and services for nothing, should be asked to stand the loss. If the council did not pay the money then the creditors of the committee would sue the committee.

Ald. Dwyer said he was very sorry to hear that they were in debt. Certainly the members of the committee had worked hard, but then the council had no money to give; all accounts had been closed for the year.

Ald. Ledingham said it was foolish to think that the matter could be kept quiet. It was bound to come out.

Ald. Vigelius said the present council could do nothing for them, only recommend the subject to the incoming board.

Ald. Wilson was of the same opinion. He did not believe that the committee should put their hands in their pockets, though.

Mayor Teague said the present council could incur no liability to be paid by their successors in office.

Mr. Renouf asked were not the aldermen the custodians of the city funds?

Mayor Teague replied in the affirmative, but said that not a cent could be touched of the 1895 funds. He had no doubt, however, that the incoming council would make the appropriation.

Col. Prior said if the council did not pay the committee would be sued in the courts and the city would be disgraced.

Ald. Vigelius said the city had given $750, and that should be the end. Could not the members of the committee give their notes like the agricultural association?

Col. Prior retorted that the association had a great deal more faith in the city than he.

Ald. Harris favored the council recommending the payment of the loss. The committee could not be expected to stand the loss.

Ald. Humphrey and Baker thought the matter had better be referred to the incoming council.

Ald. Wilson asked the committee to put their request in writing.

Col. Prior asked when the incoming council could pay.

Ald. Dwyer said as soon as sworn in.

Ald. Munn laughingly suggested that the committee vote for the incoming council.

The council adjourned.

ALASKAN JUSTICE.

Unfortunate Prisoner Lies in Jail for 13 Months Awaiting Trial.

Last week we called attention to the injustice of keeping people in prison so long without giving them a hearing, says the Sitka Alaskan. We intended to say "the man has been kept in prison 13 months," but the types made it three months; and so many people have called attention to the error that we republish the fact that for 13 months a man has been and still is in prison waiting to be tried by the district court. For more than a year no funds were on hand to pay the expenses of a court session and of course none could be held. This state of affairs is nothing less than criminal negligence on the part of the government. To get the real facts in the case we went to the commissioner's court, and when we alluded to the matter, asking Judge Rogers if he thought this was right, with all the emphasis he could command he exclaimed: "No, sir, this is infamous!" Turning to his records we found that on November 1st, 1893, Edward Evans was before the court charged by John Hanlan, under section 554 of the Oregon code, of "robbery of the person." He was found guilty and held to answer, being admitted to bail in the sum of $300.

On the examination the evidence disclosed that Evans had an accomplice in the robbery, H. G. Prescott, who was arrested on Nov. 7 on the same charge, and at his trial on Nov. 10, pleaded guilty and was held to answer to the district court in the sum of $300 bail. Being unable to secure that bail he was committed to jail where he still remains, although over thirteen months have elapsed since his commitment. Evans is out of the territory but the unfortunate Prescott still suffers. It is no wonder, therefore, that we voice the sentiments of the people when in the name of justice we call upon the government in the preceding article to "Do Something."

A WHITE PANTHER.

The Latest Zoological Curiosity in the Jardin des Plantes.

Another zoological curiosity in the shape of a white panther is now attracting sightseers to the Jardin des Plantes. Our Paris correspondent says it is a most graceful being, and may be called the fair Caucasian of the panther tribe. It was captured in the Caucasus by Prince Gargarine, who thought he would contribute to Franco-Russian friendly understanding by sending it to Paris. The passage from the port, where it was put on board a steamer coming to Marseilles, was very rough. The white panther suffered greatly, not apparently from sea sickness, but from nervous alarm. The new comer is the size of any other three-year-old creature of its race, but its snout is longer and narrower than one would expect in a feline. The eyes are glitteringly bright, and the bushy tail makes this panther seem an overgrown Angora species. The moustaches are short, the fur is thick and long and more silky than that of a spotted panther; but I doubt whether it will, should it live to an old age, remain white. It appears that when caught the robe was more snowy. It is now taking a cream tinge, and faint spots are beginning to appear. M. Milne-Edwards considers it an interesting rarity. Its manners are gentle. The theory about its whiteness was that it was caused by an instinctive and unconscious attempt of ancestors to adapt themselves to a snowy region of the Caucasus. The long fur is taken to point to habitual residence in a cold climate.—London Daily News.

THE STORY OF THE GUINEA.

The Confusion Caused by the Over-rating of the Coin.

In 1666 it was enacted that all persons might bring their gold and silver to the mint to be coined free of charge. By the mint indentures the gold guinea was coined to be of the value of 20 shillings in silver, but no legal ratio was fixed between the coins; the public was to receive them at such a rating as it pleased. Guineas, instead of being current at 20s. according to the mint indentures, passed current at 22s. The silver coins became constantly more degraded, until at last they were clipped down to half their weight. After the great recoinage by William III, guineas were successively reduced by proclamation, and a treasury warrant fixed that they should be received at the rate of 21s. 6d. at the treasury. But still all the good silver coin disappeared from circulation as soon as it was issued from the mint.

In its perplexity the government referred the whole matter to Newton, who showed that the true value of the guinea was only 20s. 8d., according to the market value of the metals, and that in consequence of this all the good silver was at once exported. He recommended that the guinea should be reduced to 21s. by way of experiment. This was accordingly done; but the guinea was still overrated by four-pence, and the consequence was that there was no good silver in circulation during the whole of the century. It then became an established custom among merchants that all obligations became payable in gold only, so, ever since 1718 England has become a gold monometallic country, and in public estimation the standard was changed from silver to gold, although the obsolete and effete words of bimetallism lingered on in the statute books for another one hundred years.

At the great recoinage of 1816, that which had become established by mercantile usage was enacted by law. Gold was adopted as the sole standard, and silver was coined only in limited amounts, and made legal tender for only 40s. Ever since then England has enjoyed the most perfect system of coinage ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and has been perfectly free from all coinage troubles.—The Nineteenth Century.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

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ELECTION CARDS.

MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the request of a number of voters I beg to offer myself for re-election to the office of Mayor at the Municipal Elections for the ensuing year and most respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

I beg to remain your most obedient servant,

JNO. TEAGUE.

THE MAYORALTY

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have thought it my duty to accept the invitation tendered by many of you to become a candidate for the office of Mayor, and I now declare this my intention. It is customary to put forward some idea of the principles and policy of one seeking public office, and especially on this occasion it is expected of candidates that they should attempt to justify the confidence which they seek to inspire. With this end in view I will briefly state my opinions as to civic administration. Nature has favored this city with one of the most beautiful sites in the world; and the very fact of a residence here is a constant delight to the dwellers within our gates. But that man may not destroy nor impair the sweetness of our surroundings, certain works are absolutely necessary and must be promptly carried out by corporate effort. Foremost among them are:

A pure and wholesome water supply.
A complete sewer system.
A properly organized scavenger service.

These works, as is well known to some of you, have already engaged my attention, and I hope before long to see such primary essentials to our city's welfare efficiently secured.

There are other matters which, as we progress, will have to be undertaken in order to ensure our comfort and happiness. Among those requiring more immediate attention may be mentioned:

The straightening of suburban streets from that zigzag misery that now afflicts them.

The paving of the business portion of the city.

The grading of the new additions so as to be ready for sewer and water connections.

The Jubilee hospital question presses and must be settled without further delay, for as yet no arrangements have been made with that institution for the support of the sick poor of our city.

The fire department is inefficient. The Chief declares the city has outgrown the force and apparatus at his disposal; in short, the whole of the large North Ward is entirely without fire protection.

A new cemetery is one of the pressing needs of our city. This can easily be acquired and if properly managed need not be a drag upon the city revenue, but soon become a large source of profit and satisfaction to our citizens.

Railway connections directly with the East by the proposed "British Pacific," or any other transcontinental road that will make Victoria its terminus, should be given all possible aid and inducement.

The above are some of the measures I should endeavor to secure, always remembering that it is the duty of civic administration to secure an actual advantage to the ratepayer for his share of contribution to the revenue.

Owing to the large list of voters it is a physical impossibility for me to make a personal canvass. I therefore take this, my only opportunity directly to address the individual elector, and earnestly solicit your influence and votes.

I have the honor to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. KEITH-WILSON.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the forthcoming election.

j10 JOHN KINSMAN.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTION

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

We the undersigned, the retiring trustees on the School Board, respectfully offer our services for re-election. We trust that our efforts in the past have met with your approval and that on the present occasion we shall again be favored with your support and influence.

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
CHAS. HAYWARD,
HENRY SAUNDERS,
J. B. LOVELL. jan11

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

A GHOST

Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
86 Government Street.

ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election as Alderman for the above ward for the ensuing year.

WM. HUMPHREY.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I offer myself again as a candidate for re-election as Alderman for the above Ward and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

j5-td LOUIS VIGELIUS.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I offer myself for Alderman for Central Ward. Your vote and influence are respectfully requested. Should you elect me, I will faithfully discharge the duties of the responsible position and do my utmost to guard your interests.

DR. RICHARD MORRISON.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests at the forthcoming election as Alderman, and solicit your votes and influence. If elected I will do the best I possibly can to forward the best interests of the city.

CHAS. WILLIAMS.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for Alderman, and if elected I shall strive hard to further the best interests of the city.

j8 S. T. STYLES.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of many electors I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the coming election. Having been in business for a number of years I fancy that I am well known to you all, and if elected will try and do my best for this ward and the city generally. I am in favor of paving the principal streets, and of a permanent roadway in place of the present bridge. A new steam fire engine is much needed, and it will be my first step to procure an appropriation for the same and to redistribute the apparatus as the chief may direct. The streets in the business parts should be thoroughly cleaned before business hours. In my opinion the city engineer is perfectly competent to construct first-class filter beds to our water works and to advise the council on all matters in connection with those works and others pertaining to his office. I promise that if elected I will assist all measures that will promote the best interests of our city. I am, yours respectfully,

JOHN PARTRIDGE,
Lansdowne House.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

The undersigned will be a candidate for Alderman in the above ward, and shall be glad to receive the votes of all those who may think him worthy of their support.

ROBERT T. WILLIAMS.

FOR ALDERMAN.

To the Electors of South Ward:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Having been requested to become a candidate for Alderman in South Ward, I beg to say that my services are again at your disposal. Trusting that my past record in the City Council has been satisfactory I respectfully ask your support at the forthcoming election.

j10 H. A. MUNN.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for re-election for South Ward. I have endeavored in the past to do my duty towards the city at large, and if elected will strive to continue so to do. With regard to measures which have been brought before the council, such as water supply, aid to Royal Jubilee Hospital, etc., will receive my best attention, and any railroad scheme not proving with undue weight on the finances of the city will also receive my favorable consideration.

Trusting my past actions have your approval, and requesting your support at the coming election, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

j10 D. R. HARRIS.

To the Electors of South Ward.

I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen at the coming Municipal Election, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

WILLIAM WILSON, Ex-Ald.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I respectfully offer myself as a candidate at the forthcoming election as Alderman and solicit your votes and influence.

HEDLEY CHAPMAN.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I beg respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for election as Alderman for the South Ward in the coming election. Having had previous experience in the Council, and being in a position to devote considerable time to civic affairs, if elected, I will use my utmost endeavors to further the best interests of the South Ward and the city generally.

JOHN HALL.

James Bay, Jan. 1st, 1895. j2

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the above ward for the ensuing year.

W. G. CAMERON.

ELECTION CARDS

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

In compliance with the wishes of a large number of electors, I offer myself as a candidate at the municipal election and solicit your votes and influence. Your obedient servant,

JOHN JARDINE.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Having been requested by a large number of voters to offer myself as a candidate at the coming election for the Board of Aldermen, I respectfully ask the favor of your votes and interest.

Should you do me the honor to elect me as one of your representatives, it will be my endeavor

To do all the good I can,
In all the ways I can,
To all the people I can.

Yours obediently,

D. McNAUGHTON.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

In answer to a numerously signed requisition, I am a candidate for Alderman of the North Ward and if elected will exert myself to secure pure, economical, efficient and just government under and by popular forms, and pledge myself to resist at all times any attempt to curtail the rights of the whole people to self government.

JOHN MACMILLAN.

Victoria January 7th, 1895.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

At the request of electors I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman at the coming election.

BEAUMONT BOGGS.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I again offer myself as a candidate for Alderman to the above ward at the forthcoming election.

W. J. DWYER.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I am a candidate for a seat at the Aldermanic Board at the coming municipal election.

d29-tf EDWARD A. LEWIS.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen at the coming Municipal election and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

j2 M. HUMBER.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of a number of ratepayers I offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the forthcoming municipal election and respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Yours etc.,

WM. ALLEN.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

While making my bow and wishing you all a happy New Year, I beg to announce myself as a candidate for your suffrage at the coming election for alderman. Believing as I do that a personal canvass is wrong and to a large extent a violation of the secrecy of the ballot, I shall carry into practice what I believe to be right in the matter. I shall endeavor to express myself as clearly as possible on municipal matters at the different ward meetings, and if elected will serve you faithfully to the best of my ability. Soliciting your votes and influence, I remain, ladies and gentlemen, yours faithfully,

d28-tf J. C. BLACKETT.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Having been requested by a large number of ratepayers to offer myself as a candidate at the coming municipal election, I respectfully ask your votes and influence.

j8 A. J. McLELLAN.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I have been requested to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the above ward. I have no axe to grind, and if elected will transact your business as conscientiously as I would my own.

Jan. 8-td H. E. LEVY.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of numerous ratepayers in North ward I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the forthcoming election. Having already served two terms in the city council, thereby gaining valuable experience, I am confident I would be able to do justice to the ward and to the city as a whole. I therefore respectfully solicit your influence and support.

EDWARD BRAGG.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Having been numerously requested to run for Alderman for North Ward, I respectfully ask your vote and influence. It will be my earnest endeavor, if elected, to advance in every way in my power the best interests of Victoria.

FRED. W. WELDON.

And the devil cast his net.

Wall Paper at Mellor's, Fort St.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THOMAS KEENE IN HAMLET

A Faithful Presentation of Shakespear's Greatest Dramatic Effort

At the Victoria Theatre—Richard III. Will be Presented To-Night.

"Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark," the greatest dramatic effort of the master mind of playwrights, was put on the boards at the opera house last night by Thos. W. Keene and his talented company. Every seat in the body of the house was filled, and little room was unoccupied in other portions of the theatre. Keene had a very good audience and an appreciative one. To outline the plot of Hamlet were superfluous. Few there are who know not Shakespeare and his works, and fewer still who have not heard of the noble Dane Hamlet, who revenges the murder of his father, poisoned by his uncle. Book upon book has been written on, and critic after critic has eulogized that mighty creation of the poet's brain; yet hardly two writers are there who have agreed in opinion. And the inception and interpretation of the leading tragedians are as widely divergent. Each interpretation has its charm, and the interpretation of Keene, applauded to the echo at the Victoria theatre last night, is not the least pleasing among them. When the curtain rose on the first act, it discovered the room of state in the royal palace of Denmark, King Claudius and Queen Gertrude, seated on the regal dais, Hamlet lying at the foot of the throne and the courtiers in attendance. Keene, in the title role was what everyone expected he would be, a faithful portrayer of human nature, of the wavering nature of the Prince of Denmark, who, even after seeing the spirit of his father in arms, doubts whether it was not a ghost, and lays for his uncle, the king, a trap in the play of the murder of Gonzago before he is finally confirmed of his apprehension of foul play. The distinct articulation, the gestures appropriate and natural, and the facial expressions of contending inward emotions are the acting of a man who draws his audience to him. The soliloquies of Hamlet were the quintessence of dramatic art, and thrilling indeed was the scene of Hamlet's interview with his mother in her closet, when he shows her herself as in a mirror and speaks daggers to her but uses none. Hamlet's attachment to Horatio is the attachment of a friend, a deep bosom friend; deepened by the murder of a father, the error of a mother. Ophelia he loves, but regards her as a weak girl, uneducated in the cunning of the world, and, though he shuns her when she becomes privy to a plot for his detection; yet love triumphs and over her corpse, in the churchyard at Elsinore, he pours forth his pent up feelings, charges Laertes, her brother, with ranting, and braves him to be buried alive with the dead body, with thousands of acres of earth o'er them.

To use a colloquialism, there is no mere "one man" play with Hamlet; this is generally admitted. It is a play in which Hamlet is ever before the audience, and, by some, for that reason it is regarded as ill-fitted to judge of the acting other than that of him who fills the title role. But with Mr. Arden, slight as was the chance given him in the play, that chance was not missed. As Laertes he acquitted himself with the greatest ability and gave every indication that he will achieve still greater successes on the stage. Horatio, personated by Mr. Lowell, was an ideal friend his acting was praiseworthy. Mr. Eagleson as Claudius did not fail to embrace the opportunity to create a favorable impression in his soliloquy upon the murder of his brother. In other parts he was somewhat stiff. Mr. Ahrendt made up well as Polonius, the chamberlain, and his dry wit together with that of Mr. Walpose, the grave digger, afforded the audience relaxation from the high strain of the tragedy. Miss Lawrence did better in the mad scene than in her earlier interpretation of the part of Ophelia; her voice is musical, and her hysteria was the natural rendering of the act of one demented. Miss Beaman is not a very good Queen Gertrude; she did not seem to act up to her part, but probably allowance might be made as she appeared with Mr. Keene alone on the stage when that actor's ability shone out to its fullest extent and his greater presence lessened what beside an ordinary actor would pass as good.

The play was "cut" in the beginning, and other portions were eliminated, but this did not materially detract.

This afternoon "Romeo and Juliet" was played to a good house, with Mr. Arden as Romeo, Miss Lawrence as Juliet.

The historical play, "Richard III., Duke of Gloster," will be presented tonight and Keene will appear again in the title role. This character is considered peculiarly the forte of Keene. A large house is again assured.

The humming bird, in protecting its young, always flies at and pecks the eyes of its adversary. Crows have been found totally blind from the humming bird's bill.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

HANS BREUTZEN'S CLAIM.

Land upon Which He Had Lived for Eighteen Years Given Away.

In the legislature a few days ago Captain Irving presented the following petition from Hans Paul Breutzen of Port Simpson

"I, a lawful subject of Her Most Gracious Majesty and a resident of this province, pray your attention to the consideration of my grievance, and cause investigation into the land transactions of the western department of the Hudson Bay Company, by which I have suffered great wrong and damage. The parcel of land petitioned for consists of thirty acres, three acres of which are under fence and cultivation, with dwelling house and necessary offices thereon. I arrived here (being in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company) in 1852, and took up the land in question and built a dwelling house and necessary offices thereon in 1876. In 1877 I left the employ of the Hudson Bay Company through bad health, and I have lived on the property ever since. The same year, being desirous of obtaining the title to the land I wrote to the chief commissioner of the lands and works department in Victoria, but received no reply whatever to my application. I beg also to state that when I took up the land in question it belonged to the crown, and remained such until the arrival here of Mr. Judge O'Reilly, some years after sent up for the settling up of some land matters in this district. I gave him all the particulars regarding my claim to the property I occupy, but he took no notice whatever of the same, and the fact that I had lived so long on the land seemed to count for nothing, and he persisted in giving the ground in question to the Hudson Bay Company."

WAS IT SUICIDE?

Report Has It That Wm. McGarrie Was Not Murdered, but Killed Himself.

The body of William McGarrie, found dead in his cabin at Shooshartie bay, has been taken to Alert bay, where an inquest will be held by Indian Agent Rideock, of Valdez island, who has been sent for. The theory of murder has partly given place to that of suicide. The position of the bullet wounds in the head are said to be indicative of self-destruction. But no reason is forthcoming why McGarrie should have suicided. The suicide theiry is only a report, and the coroner's investigation may explode it. The provincial police have received no official confirmation of the story. McGarrie was well known to the Indians of the north. He was an aged man, over 6 years old, and had the reputation of being a thorough sport, and while in New Mexico he figured in the most unenviable role of stage robber. He is not unknown in Washington nor on the mainland of British Columbia, where he carried on pasteboard operations which landed him in jail.

McGarrie married a full blooded Port Rupert klootchman.

A passenger by the steamer Joan, which arrived in port this afternoon, says that the suicide theory originated at Alert bay, where the body was taken. No particulars could be obtained.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Report of the Weather During 1894 at the Agassis Farm.

Following is a summary of the weather observations taken at the Dominion experimental farm, Agassiz, during 1894, and the totals for 1893:

Month.	Highest Temperature. date.	deg.	Lowest Temperature. date.	deg.	No. of days on which it rained.	Total Rainfall. Inches.	Days on which Sunshine was recorded.	Total Amt. of Sunshine. h. m.	No. of Snow storms.	Depth of Snow Fall. Inches.
1894 January	14	45	5	17	11	4 63-100	12	61 14	6	9
February	14	45	19	10	12	3 [illegible]	15	64 14	3	3
March	31	52	4	18	15	2 [illegible]	21	114 [illegible]	1	1
April	30	60	1	25	13	2 [illegible]	18	143 [illegible]	1	1
May	31	70	8	30	12	1 [illegible]	21	203 [illegible]	0	0
June	29	77	3	35	11	2 [illegible]	21	214 [illegible]	0	0
July	31	80	2	40	10	1 [illegible]	18	214 [illegible]	0	0
August	31	77	5	38	8	2 [illegible]	18	214 [illegible]	0	0
September	1	74	11	34	9	2 [illegible]	18	214 [illegible]	0	0
October	2	67	29	27	10	2 [illegible]	12	214 [illegible]	0	0
November	1	54	30	21	9	2 [illegible]	9	214 [illegible]	0	0
December	1	48	11	11	9	2 [illegible]	9	214 [illegible]	0	0
1894					127	35 49-100	172	1229 25	11	13

Highest temperature for 1894, July 13, 80 deg.; lowest, February 10, 10 deg.

For 1893 the figures were: Highest temperature, Aug. 31, 97 deg.; lowest temperature, Feb. 2, 12 deg.; number of days on which it rained, 178; total rainfall, 68 58-100 in.; days on which sunshine was recorded, 217; total amount of sunshine, 1182 hours and 50 minutes; number of snow storms, 34; depth of snowfall, 91 1-2 inches.

IN THE CITY CHURCHES.

Special Services at First Presbyterian Church for Sealers and Sailors.

First Anniversary of the Evangelical Church of England, Kings Road.

The first of the annual services held about the time of departure of the sealers will be held to-morrow in the First Presbyterian church. The announcements follow:

St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West—Services at the usual hours. Rev. D. Macrae, pastor.

Centennial Methodist, Rev. Joseph Hall—11 a.m., "How to vote at the approaching municipal election;" 7 p.m., "Paul's exhortation to Believers to be earnest workers." Special services will be held on each evening during the ensuing week and addressed by several of the city pastors. To these services the general public are cordially invited.

First Presbyterian church cor. Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the evening a special service will be conducted to commend the sailors and sealers now leaving home to the care of the God who rules sea and land. Subject of address, "The great deep." Special and appropriate singing by the choir. Duett by Messrs. Kinnard and Fraser; solos by Mr. J. G. Brown.

Church of Our Lord, R. E., Humboldt street—Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Bishop. Children's monthly service in church at 3 p.m., conducted by the Rev. G. C. King.

Evangelical church of England, King's road, corner Third street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. This being the first anniversary of the opening of the mission special sermons will be preached and special hymns used. The evening subject will be the evidences of God's blessing upon the work of the past year. All interested in the home mission work of the R. E. church in the city are invited to the evening service. Preacher, the Rev. G. C. King. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, the pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. the subject will be "The last Message." Special interest is manifested in the revival services and they will be continued every evening during the week. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian, cor. Douglas and Broughton streets, pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay—Public worship with ordination of elders at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30.

Calvary Baptist church, Herald street—Rev. Thos. Baldwin, the pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Finished work;" evening subject, the first of a series of sermons on the personality of Christ, "Jesus, who is He?" 12:15 p.m., Sunday school; 6:15 p.m., B.Y.P.U. prayer meeting. Every evening next week, evangelistic services.

Theosophical Society—Public meeting at 28 Broad street (Williams Block), at 8 o'clock p.m. Subject, "The secret doctrine."

SCHOOL HOURS DISCUSSED.

The Teachers' Association Are Against Changing Them.

Forty-nine teachers were present at the meeting of the teachers' association yesterday afternoon in the Sir William Wallace Hall. President E. B. Paul, M. A., occupied the chair. A resolution to retain the present time, 2:30 p.m., for holding the meetings, was carried.

The matter of giving from 12 to 1:30 as a noon recess was brought up for discussion. The school act gives discretionary powers to the city trustees to give an additional half hour for the noon recess. A plebiscite of the parents and teachers is to be taken on Tuesday, 15th instant. Mr. Netherby is returning officer and the ballot papers will be distributed to the parents through the pupils. In discussing the matter the teachers advanced the arguments that in the hot summer days four o'clock would be too late an hour to get good work from the pupils; that darkness would come on shortly after the closing of the schools during the winter session and that at present owing to the erection of new schools most children could go home to lunch and return within an hour. The teachers unanimously resolved that they were in favor of making no change in the present school hours.

Instructor St. Clair read a very interesting paper on the physiological effects of physical culture. The paper was ably written and an exceedingly practical one. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. St. Clair, and he was requested to allow the publication of his paper.

Mr. Heath's paper on the law of heredity and its effects upon education provoked an animated discussion. Messrs. Tait, McNeill, Paul and Dallas supported the paper, while Miss Cameron, Mr. Muir and Miss Arrowsmith claimed that no man should blame his parents for his sins and shortcomings. Trustee Marchant was present and took part in the discussion. He agreed with the arguments used by Mr. Heath, but contended that no child is predisposed to evil. Mr. Heath was thanked for his interesting paper. He has made arrangements to have it published in London, and therefore could not give it to the association for publication.

In their annual report the trustees say that the teachers will cheerfully consent to a ten per cent. reduction in their salaries. Very little "cheerfulness" was shown by the teachers, and after discussing the matter a committee consisting of Messrs. Paul, Heath, Simpson, Pineo, Netherby, McNeill, Tait, Nicholson, Ross, and Misses Cameron, Williams, Arrowsmith, Russell, Lawson and Barron, was appointed to collect statistics of salaries in other places and for other occupations, so that the association might be prepared to show that the teachers of Victoria are at least no better paid than in other places.

Another "wonder doctor" has been discovered in Germany. He is a shepherd named Ast, living in the small village of Badbruch. In the last five weeks over one thousand persons have visited him from all parts of Germany. The people stand in crowds about the man's hut waiting for his advice. His success is said to be remarkable.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by J. Marymont, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the premises 152 GOVERNMENT STREET,

On Wednesday, January 16th, 1895

at 11 o'clock a.m., his entire stock of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Valises, Safe, Showcase, Store Fixtures, Counters

ETC., ETC.

Terms at Sale. JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.
j5

SURE TO WIN

WHY?

Because we meet the requirements of the general public by giving the best we can get for the money (and we always buy at the lowest rates), and hence can do for you better than most other firms.

DO NOT LIVE IN DOUBT, COMPARE PRICES

And see where we stand.

WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

A Consignment of

Brass Kettles

and Stands received to-day will be cleared out at cost.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewelers,
59 Government St.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Numidian	Feb. 2
Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 16
Allan Line, Laurentian	Mar. 2
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb. 9
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 26
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	Jan. 26
Cunard Line, Etruria	Feb. 2
American Line, Chester	Jan. 30
American Line, Paris	Feb. 6
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 30
White Star Line, Adriatic	Feb. 6
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Jan. 29
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	Feb. 5
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Jan. 26
Anchor Line, Ultonia	Feb. 9
Red Star Line, Belgenland	Jan. 30
Red Star Line, Rhynland	Feb. 13
Allan State Line, State of Nebraska	Jan. 31
Allan State Line, State of California	Feb. 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

MUNICIPAL

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Election for a Board of School Trustees.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall, Victoria, on Monday, the fourteenth day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three persons as members of the Board of Trustees for the Victoria City School District.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the seventeenth day of January, 1895, for the election of the said Board at the Court of the City Hall, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor and who if liable has paid the Provincial Revenue Tax of three dollars for the year 1894 will be entitled to cast his vote for three candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only give one vote for any one candidate, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 5th day of January, 1895.

W. K. BULL,
j5 Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

For Mayor and Aldermen.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall on Monday, the fourteenth day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. on the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on the seventeenth day of January, 1895, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

For Mayor at the Police Court Room, City Hall.

For Aldermen for the North Ward at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

For Aldermen for the Central Ward at Barnes' Block, Bastion Square.

For Aldermen for the South Ward at No. 27 Government street, being on the east side; of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria the 5th day of January, 1895.

W. K. BULL,
j5 Returning Officer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to section 43 of the Municipal Act, 1892, as amended by section 14 of the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1894, which reads as follows:

43. Any person who complains that his name has been improperly omitted from the Voters' List, after the same has been certified as correct by the Mayor, may, in cities, apply to the Police Magistrate of the city, to have his name inserted in the Voters' List."

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., December 26th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Fort Street, between Wharf and Langley Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, Dec. 12, 1894. dec13

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc8-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Pembroke Street, between Douglas and Blanchard Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 27th, 1894.